[illegible] Will find the WEEKLY GAZETTE full of valuable information.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

[illegible] Mines and Mining by reading the WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1898 NUMBER 17.

General Miles would have felt at home in Colorado Springs yesterday. The enthusiastic crowds lining every avenue and street and sending forth re-echoing shouts upon every possible occasion, the profusion of decoration in which the local colors disputed supremacy with the red, white and blue of the nation we love and delight to honor, the wealth of flowers which was everywhere, the joyous faces and the merry voices could scarcely be equaled anywhere else in the United States, and only surpassed in some quaint old city of Spanish American Porto Rico upon the occasion of its surrender with all the honors of war to the persuasive arguments of America in arms.

But even the pleasures of war "as she is fought" in Porto Rico were surpassed in many important particulars by those of the gala days in Colorado Springs. Where but in the state of our mountain love could be found such skies, such sunshine, such air and such scenes as smiled upon the festival of flowers and gave to each brilliant aspect of the kaleidoscopic panorama an unsurpassable frame and background that emphasized and increased every glowing detail.

CONDITIONS, WHICH MAKE THE [illegible] FETE ARTISTICALLY PERFECT.

Colorado Springs is admirably situated and exceptionally well built to be the locality of such a display. The background of the mountains, which enters not too intrusively into each effect of the changing show, is artistically perfect. The buildings lend themselves easily to decorative effects which are shown to best advantage in the broad streets, while the streets themselves, straight, wide, even, hard and smooth are excelled only by the asphalt-laid avenues of the national capital as stages for processional evolutions and display. Upon those streets the carefully planned combinations of color and form are seen to best advantage and the carnival parade as a whole has a broadness and foundation that is lacking in the narrow confines of ordinary city streets.

To such a degree do local conditions enter into and form a part of the spirit and body of the Colorado Springs Flower Carnival that it is a most an impossibility to give an idea of the festival to one who has not actually been in attendance and in sympathy with the meaning and suggestions of the affair. To understand what it was like one must know not only the city but the people as well. The climate and the mountains wa[illegible], the streets and the buildings are an important part of it, but the men and the women who have planned it and carried it into magnificent completion are, after all, that which makes the Flower Carnival. To know then what the carnival is one must not only have walked the streets of Colorado Springs and breathed its air in person, but he must have known something of the spirit which looks out upon the mountains as the visible monuments of a life restored and which sees in the recurring festival of flowers the annual celebration of health and life's most magnificent possibilities regained.

AN EVER-PLEASING MOSAIC OF VARIED AND CHARMING DETAILS.

To one who sees the carnival year after year, there is a similarity of course, but in the details a never ending charm of variety. The idea is the same, the execution is as different as the different people who make up the lists of names of committees and prize winners. Colorado Springs people are cosmopolitan. Its visitors and its residents come from all parts of the world, and the majority of them are persons of culture and apprehension. The city is a center of ideas, thoroughly up with the times in all important respects and even the person who stays at home and keeps his eyes and ears open may gain a large measure of the benefits which usually come only from extended travels in distant lands and an intimate acquaintance with people of many varying circumstances. All this has its relation to the Flower Carnival. It is like a mosaic made up of elements which are ever changing and it is like a jewel to which the steady progress of the years as well as the never ceasing tide of passing humanity ever brings towards a more perfect polish. Indeed if there was any one thing which distinguished the carnival of '98 from its predecessors it was the attention and finish which was everywhere displayed in the smallest details.

BEAUTY AND EFFECTIVENESS INCREASED BY EXPERIENCE.

Colorado Springs is beginning to look upon its annual Flower Carnival as an established institution, as much to be expected as Decoration day or Christmas. People make preparations from year to year. The material of one celebration is kept over for the next, the new is added and the combined effect is greater than could be obtainable from a single effort. People are learning what is to be done and how to do it. Each profits by former mistakes as by former successes and improvement is noticeable all along the line. This was especially noticeable in the decorations on the buildings. They were better planned and better executed than ever before, and the wisdom of the policy of keeping the carnival colors the same from year to year in order that the property owners may accumulate a supply of bunting was clearly apparent. The flower parade may have suffered somewhat from the superior attractiveness of the carnival circus, but no one who was thoroughly familiar with the situation would have suspected anything of the sort, while as has been suggested the beauty and effectiveness of the individual exhibits left no occasion for unfavorable comparison with anything of the sort that has taken place in former years.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK OF COLORADO SPRINGS' CARNIVAL.

What outside people think of the Colorado Springs Flower Carnival is best shown by the increasing attendance from year to year which comes to us from Denver, Pueblo, Leadville, as well as more remote localities of the state. The crowd which filled the press box yesterday to its utmost capacity was composed almost exclusively of out-of-town newspaper men and their presence was both a seal of approval of former efforts and a good beginning for future successes. In general, however, it may be said that the attendance of a large crowd from out of town is rather a sign of the impression produced by last year's parade rather than a proof of the quality of this one. The judgment of the Colorado Springs people is better and more to be depended upon. And judging from the comments which were most generally and carefully expressed, yesterday's festivities were in no wise below the mark which Colorado Springs has already placed so high upon many such occasions. Of course there were kickers, as there always are. There was the same cry that we hear every year about the procession being too slow and the annoying waits for the benefit of the photographers and other less evident reasons. There was also the man who pretended to think that the original Sunflower day with its sparse decorations of natural flowers was superior to the more gaudy and artistic decorations of the present time. But the general verdict was favorable. It was admitted that the number and variety of the exhibits was not as great as in former years, but the average of beauty was never higher, and in the opinion of most never so high. There was not a poor looking exhibit in the whole parade, and in many cases there was a surpassing of all previous efforts. Nothing superior to the battleship Oregon ever appeared in the bicycle division; the single and double traps were the equal of the best and beyond the average of former years, the out-of-town participants were more strictly in keeping with the rest of the parade and gave the local designs an almost even race for skill of plan and beauty, the fire department surpassed all previous efforts, while many of the floats had nothing to lose and everything to gain by a comparison with former years.

NEW PLAN OF AWARDING PRIZES GAVE GENERAL SATISFACTION.

The new plan of awarding the prizes worked well, and while the impossibility of satisfying everyone was not reached, there was less fault finding with the decisions than has been the case since the custom of prize giving was established.

Taken as a whole the Flower Carnival of 1898 was a great success, and one which reflects the highest credit upon those to whom was committed the arrangement and management of the festival and who do not always receive the appreciation for their unselfish and unrewarded efforts for the public good, to which they are justly entitled.

In the days of old Rome there was kept at the public expense a body of men whose duty it was to study the heavens and other supposed means of determining the course of events and the pleasures of the immortal gods in relation to human undertakings. Were there a college of augurs in Colorado Springs today there could be little doubt as to the verdict. For the first time in many years a full moon shone for the second time in the single month upon the broad streets of the city while happy revelers beneath the added splendor of the multi-colored electric lights gathered to celebrate in masquerade the close of Colorado Springs Flower Carnival.

THE FLOWER PARADE.

Crowning Event of the Carnival Festal Period Was Witnessed by Thousands of Delighted People.

It was indeed a pretty sight that was presented the thousands thronged in the grand stand and on the bleachers when the line hove in sight up Cascade avenue. The grand marshal, Sherwood Aldrich, headed the line of march with a number of aides accompanying him. Then were the one horse, two wheels; one horse four wheels and tandems. They were headed by Marshal V. Z. Reed and assistants, H. V. Windell and Geo. D. Boughton. Then followed the two horse traps of various kinds with J. W. Proudfit as marshal; W. S. Montgomery and A. H. White assistants.

Division ix, consisting of Russian teams, spike teams, and four-in-hands, Marshals, F. A. Waters, E. S. Woolley.

Division 7, High School cadets, followed by the fire department exhibits. Marshal, Forrest Estill.

Division 8, all non-resident exhibitors, Marshal, O. C. Townsend; assistant marshals, Dr. Walker and Dunbar Carpenter.

Division 9, one-horse, two-wheel vehicles, tandems, and one-horse four wheel vehicles. Marshal, R. P. Davie; assistant marshal, F. H. Pettingell.

Division 10, two horse, four wheel vehicles, Russian teams, spike teams and four-in-hands. Marshal, D. C. MacNeill, assistant marshals, W. N. Burgess and Harold Ehrich.

Division 11, all floats. Marshal, Charles Walker; assistant marshal, Lee Kennedy.

The tandem band on wheels headed the procession. This was a thoroughly unique display and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested as they passed the grand stand. It was composed of 12 pieces, the musicians being supported on tandem wheels by the popular wheelmen of the city. The musicians occupied the front seats of the tandems and were costumed like the riders, in white duck suits with white caps. The wheels were beautifully decorated in the national and carnival colors and afforded a dazzling sight as they sped along to the music of the players. The musicians were N. L. Gilmore, A. L. Hubbard, John Hughes, L. H. Cheney, John Bishop, George Green, C. F. Leibold, F. Johnson, M. A. Johnson, Fred Hall, Frank Hall and George Steward.

While the display of the wheelmen was not as elaborate as in former years, yet some beautifully decorated wheels were shown. Mr. W. H. Kinck led the riders. He had worked faithfully on the display and it was most creditable. His wheel was decorated in the Century Road club colors.

An elaborate wheel float was that of the Weber Cycle Co. It represented the famous battleship Oregon, and was a magnificent piece of work, 16x6 feet and 11 feet high. The model of a battleship was splendidly carried out and all that was missing to make it completely realistic was the billowy sea. The different parts of the machinery were automatically worked to perfection. As the pilot wheel turned the screw propeller was seen to move and the rudder swayed back and forth. The hull of the ship was white with black anchors, and the name "Oregon" in big black letters. At the bow floated the Union Jack and at the stern the glorious stars and stripes were hung out to the breeze. In the four davits were swung life boats [illegible] with flowers of the carnival colors. Smoke could be seen pouring out of the smokestacks and this, with the click of the machinery, was very effective. The cannon were there too in their positions in the turrets and in the military mast were stationed four big signal guns. As the ship passed through the grand stand a salute was fired calling forth loud applause from the spectators. Admiral Sampson, in the person of Harry Weber was stationed on deck, and little 5-year-old Jamie Perkins in military costume represented Captain Clark. Two Jack Tars, in the persons of Geo. Weber and Bryant Perkins, with their sailor uniforms and brass buttons, formed a very pretty picture. The ship was drawn by 12 young men in sailor uniforms on Sterling wheels. The effect produced by this magnificent exhibit was marvelous. The applause from the grand stand and boxes was deafening.

The two little Stratton boys made a fine impression as they passed on their diminutive tandem. The wheel was decorated in red, white and blue and the carnival colors.

Uncle Sam and Cuba mounted on a tandem and gorgeously arrayed provoked continuous applause as they rode between the two big stands.

Mr. E. R. March, dressed as a beautiful circus queen in gorgeous array, mounted upon a fiery steed, would certainly have proved a feature had not his horse become unmanageable when it reached the grand stand. The animal pitched and reared but the intrepid rider kept his seat for a while, as the audience remained breathless. "Whip" Jones as ringmaster and two clowns, James Platt and Monroe Brown, accompanied the famous bareback rider, but all of their efforts to subdue the refractory steed were vain. Finally Mr. March was thrown but he escaped serious injury. During the excitement the blonde wig and the beautiful pink fluffy skirts were badly disarranged. Mr. March was unable to continue his triumphal procession much to the regret of the thousands of spectators.

The Midland band, led by little Pauline Price and Bandmaster Boswick, led the next division. As they neared the grand stand playing inspiring tunes, the crowd went wild with delight.

Then came the Indians in all their glory. The Santa Clara braves and their squaws riding single file formed a strong contrast to their surroundings. The Indians were a great feature and they were loudly applauded.

DECORATED VEHICLES.

Gorgeous Display of Beautiful Traps Presented a Scene of Magnificent Splendor.

Mrs. George W. Trimble's trap was one of the prettiest in the parade. It was a four-wheeler driven by the coachman and occupied by Mrs. George W. Trimble, Mrs. A. V. Hunter of Leadville, and Miss Dorothy Price. The decorations were in pink and white asters on a background of mountain sage. Natural flowers were used and the effect was extremely beautiful. The decorations were in the form of rosettes and the horses [illegible] with pink and white [illegible] over 50 bouquets were used. The harness was trimmed with white satin roses and bouquets.

China Jim exhibited a prettily decorated [illegible]. The [illegible] decorated to [illegible] the [illegible] of all [illegible] in profusion [illegible] colors [illegible] various kinds. The [illegible] was [illegible] kinds of Chinese and Japanese [illegible] lanterns. Four young ladies, Misses [illegible] and Laura Fox, [illegible] and Edith Hessel attired in full Japanese costume were seated within the trap in company with China Jim and Master George Bancroft and Arnold Gazlin, who were attired in Chinese costume. The sides and wheels of the float were also decorated in carnival colors and flowers.

One of the most handsome decorations in the entire parade was a one-horse trap exhibited by Mrs. J. P. Barnes. On both sides of the trap was a design of the American flag worked out with red, white and blue artificial flowers. Miss Jessie Barnes and another young lady were posed in the decorative idea. Miss Barnes represented Columbia and carried an American flag. The other young lady represented Cuba and appeared in the act of reaching toward the flag. The patriotic idea embodied in the exhibit took the popular fancy and it was loudly cheered.

One of the prettiest one-horse traps in the parade was that driven by Mrs. R. P. Davie. The trimmings were of mountain sage with a background of purple clematis. The white horse had harness trimmed in purple with a collar of purple clematis. Mrs. Davie carried a large gray parasol, trimmed in clematis. Her guests were the Misses McCann, Miss Clement and Miss Soultz. The ladies were dressed in white, with purple trimmings, making the harmony of the colors complete.

Mrs. J. L. Franklin had an unique and pretty design for a one-horse trap. A shell design had been built upon the trap, the back and top being white. The shell was in representation of the Fairy's grotto and the three riders appeared as characters in the design. Paul Franklin was jester; Gladys Hawkins queen and Mrs. Franklin, witch. The decorations were in the various shades of red hollyhocks. Some 7,000 artificial flowers were used in the decorating and the trap was a very pretty one.

Mrs. E. Barnett, of the Antlers hotel, had a four-passenger trap drawn by two dapple grays. The harness and trap were decorated in Jack roses and kinnikinnick, with red satin bows and collars of flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Gow of Denver and Mr. and Mrs. Barnett were on the trap. The ladies wore white dresses with large white hats and white sunshades trimmed in red. The gentlemen wore white duck suits. The exhibit was an effective one and was warmly received by the crowds along the route.

The fire department was out in force and the decorations of the [illegible] the three hose wagons and the new Central station ladder truck were handsome.

The buggy carrying Chief McReynolds was trimmed in red, white and blue cloth and kinnikinnick with evergreens and artificial flowers of various colors. The harness was wrapped in the carnival colors.

Central hose wagon No. 1 was decorated in yellow bunting with artificial flowers of many colors. Over the wagon was an arched canopy of yellow bunting from which hung a bell. Above the bell, surmounting the arch, was a sea gull.

Hose wagon No. 2 was trimmed in lavender bunting. The ladder and nozzle were wound with the carnival colors. Above the wagon was a design of three arches crossing, with vines, flowers and purple cloth as decorations.

Hose wagon No. 3 was trimmed with white bunting and flowers and carnival colors were liberally used. The horses were wrapped in white bunting. Above the wagon was a revolving carnival globe and on the globe was perched the American eagle.

The new Central station ladder truck was decorated in red, white and blue, the harness being wrapped in the same colors. A very large American eagle appeared above the truck on a shield. American flags were also used in decorating.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Sprague had a single horse phaeton. The phaeton was covered with white pampas grass plumes and the harness was white. White satin bows were used in profusion and the hubs of the phaeton were covered with Smith white dahlias. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague were the riders. Mrs. Sprague was dressed in white silk with a large white hat with ostrich plumes. She carried a white parasol covered with pampas plumes. Mr. Sprague was attired in white duck.

The Rathbone Sisters had a float which was a beauty. It was decorated in asparagus with kinnikinnick festoons, red hollyhocks, white horses, white harness and pampas grass plumes. Palms were used as decorations upon the float. [illegible]

[illegible] and excitement and much applause was bestowed upon it.

Mrs. L. H. Stevens had a pretty [illegible] trimmed in orange chrysanthemums, the harness being trimmed [illegible]. The trap was drawn by two black ponies and was occupied by Miss Brook, Miss Edith Stevens, Miss Maud McGarry and Mrs. Dodge, and Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf. The ladies wore white dresses trimmed with burned orange ribbon.

A [illegible] trap decorated in lavender [illegible], sweet peas and sweet clover was generally admired and applauded. It was occupied by W. L. Church and Miss Mead. The lady was dressed in lavender and wore sweet peas. Mr. Church wore a white duck suit.

Misses Leonard and Mabel Carpenter rode in a handsome four wheeled trap drawn by two beautiful bay horses. They were accompanied by Miss Regina Lamb. The trap represented the universally admired kinnikinnick and the vine was worked [illegible] in the decorations. The background was of red and the green covering [illegible] up in all places where it could be [illegible] gave a soft green effect which was particularly attractive. The young men wore red coats and white duck trousers and straw hats. Miss Lamb wore white hat and red waist. They were the objects of universal admiration.

[illegible] and freedom of country life was [illegible] in the vehicle in which rode Mr. [illegible] and a large number of his friends. It was a hay wagon and this indispensable article on the farm was never put to more enjoyable use than yesterday. Many of those who witnessed the parade had never before seen a hay wagon. The poles which stood upright were bound with ripened grain, as also was most of the open part of the frame of the wagon. The ropes running from pole to pole were wound around with clematis. The young ladies and gentlemen who occupied seats in the unique conveyance wore the national colors in vari[illegible]

[illegible] themselves, had remarkably artistic taste. The green effect was produced by the use of sage in profusion and the pink, which was exquisitely intermingled with the green, consisted of sweet peas, hollyhocks, etc. The trap was drawn by a single horse which also wore decorations of the same colors. The young ladies were dressed in pink and white and their trap was one of the especially admirable ones.

Dr. G. W. Lawrence and his daughter, Miss Kathleen Lawrence, occupied a trap. It was drawn by two handsome sorrels and was beautifully decorated in every available place with clematis and golden rod. The flowers and vines were bound with great success and in most artistic manner upon the wheels and the open parts of the frame of the vehicle. The costumes, which were of white with a dash of yellow to keep harmony with the decorations of the trap were very attractive and completed the decorations of one of the handsomest turnouts in the parade.

Miss Murphy, Colorado Springs' prize-winner, drove two beautiful blacks attached to a large phaeton. It was decorated with the utmost care and most superb effect with snowballs and woodbine. The entire body of the carriage was covered with the beautiful white flowers. The corners of the carriage were decorated with bows of white satin. Miss Murphy wore white organdie and carried a white parasol. She was accompanied by Mr. Charles Martin, formerly of the Antlers, who also was costumed in white.

Miss Edith L. Pitkin had a beautiful trap. She wore a pink and white suit and carried a white parasol. She was accompanied by Mr. C. M. Cooledge. The trap was a magnificent one loaned to Miss Pitkin by Kiel & Davis and she used Mr. Kiel's horse. The trap was beautifully decorated with smilax and various shades of asters. On the back was a solid bank [illegible]

A float representing the progress of the war from 1861 to 1865 was displayed by Post 22, G. A. R. On the float were Colonel A. C. Sloan, Captain J. W. Chipman, Colonel O. R. Dunnington and 25 men in G. A. R. uniform. The float displayed the national colors and the horses were covered with [illegible] large plumes. A Gatling gun, an old musket, a large flag and the post banner were grouped upon the float. The post drum corps was on duty and the driver was dressed as Uncle Sam.

One of the outside entries was that of A. H. Parker of Fort Collins. It was a tandem dog-cart decorated with real oats and red paper poppies, about 500 being used. The horses were bays and had brass-mounted harness. Frank Hamilton, Godfrey Smith, Jr., and Mr. Parker were the riders. They wore white pants and coat, red hat bands, ties to match.

The directors of the Festival of Mountain and Plain exhibited a pretty trap, tastefully decorated. It was occupied by President W. N. Byers and Directors Schermerhorn, T. E. Fisher, S. E. Roberts, F. C. Smazer and R. E. MacCracken and ladies.

The four passenger trap of the D. A. C. was scarcely equaled by anything in the parade. The trap was arranged with an overhead arch covered with a large open net having the appearance of gold and silver lace. The edges of the arch were run up with black and cherry roses—the colors of the club. The net extended down the back and sides as drapery and cherry and black roses were freely intertwined in it. At the front of the arch or canopy was a black triangle, on the faces of which was the name—Denver Athletic Club. Inside the triangle was a Cupid with gold wings, holding the ribbons which run from the horses to a large gauze butterfly supported on a spiral column of roses rising above the horses' heads. The sides of the trap were banked in cherry roses with the letters—D. A. C.—on top in black roses. Front and rear designs of D. A. C. on trap. Around the trap was a long string of red roses. The two front wheels had six-pointed scalloped stars trimmed in gold brocades, roses, cherry and black. The rear wheels contained triangles crossed on each other and trimmed in gold lace with cherry and black roses. The horses were dark bays. The harness was trimmed with roses. Gold-plated banners were carried with plumes overhead, sparkling with diamonds. F. L. Smith of the D. A. C. drove the trap.

Miss Kennedy had a two-wheeled dog-cart trimmed in kinnikinnick with red berries. Miss Kennedy was dressed in white trimmed in kinnikinnick, as was Miss Boland, who was her guest.

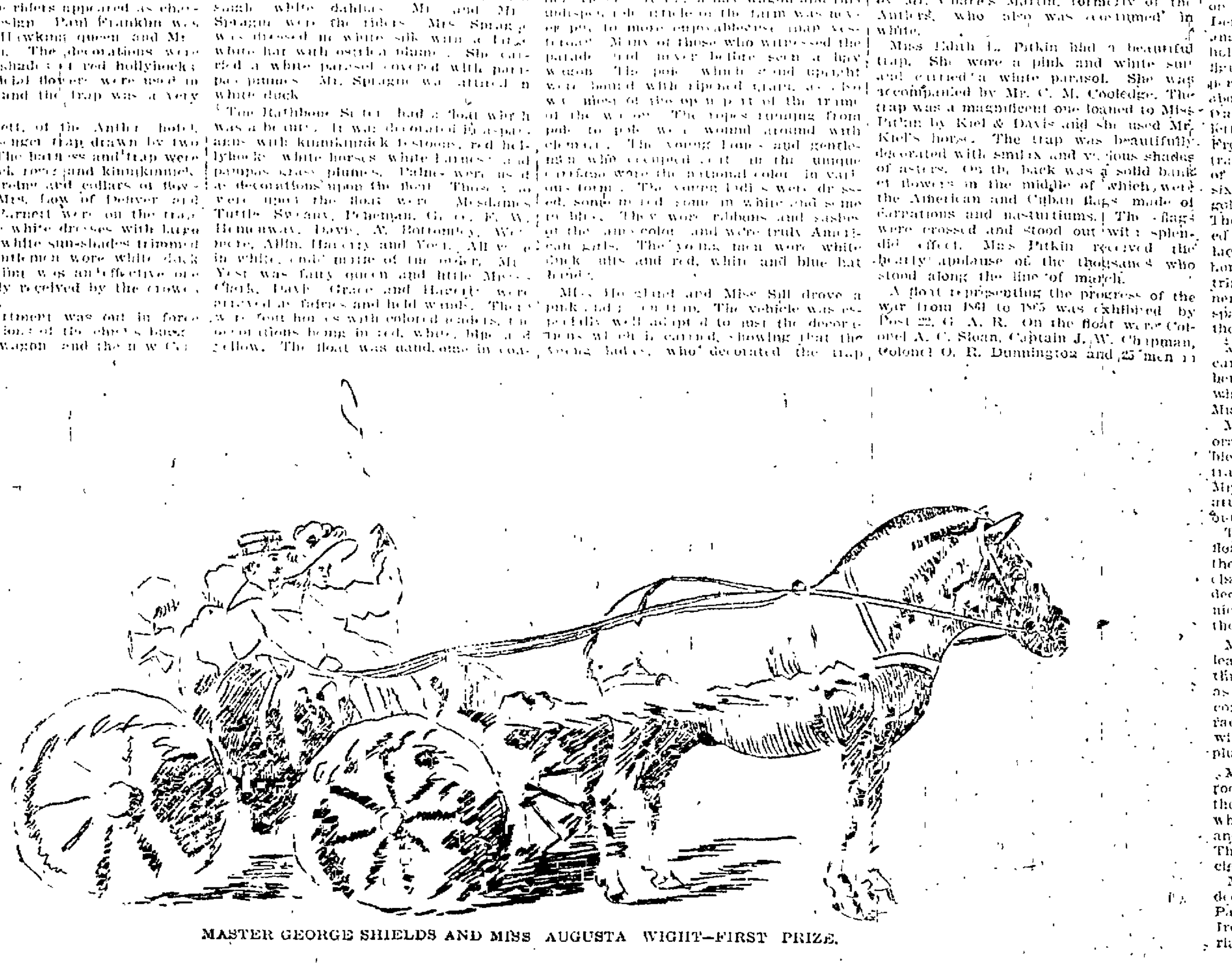
Mrs. C. B. Keator had a carriage decorated in pink hollyhocks, deep shades blending with lighter ones. Horses and trap were decorated alike. Mrs. Keator, Mr. McCauley and Miss McCauley were attired in white. A footman and two outriders were a part of the scheme.

The ladies of the Day nursery had a float representing a "Summer Day for the Nursery." Eighteen babies were in charge of a matron and two nurses. The decorations throughout were in kinnikinnick and white with a swing design in the center of the float.

Mrs. C. B. Wilcox had a trap with corn leaves and yellow ribbon decorations throughout. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox had as guests on the trap Mrs. E. F. Wilcox of Denver and Mrs. Morris Darrach. The ladies were dressed in white with white hats and black and white plumes.

Misses Carolyn May and Ruby Marshall rode in a one-horse, four-wheel cart with the running gear and harness white and white lines. Miss May wore white duck and Miss Marshall white Persian linen. The cart was trimmed in golden rod and clematis.

Mr. Donovan's trap was a tastefully decorated one. It was occupied by Miss Palmer, Miss Brinley, Miss Donovan and Irene Donovan. All parts of the carriage were decorated in Golden rod, the



MASTER GEORGE SHIELDS AND MISS AUGUSTA WIGHT—FIRST PRIZE.

hubs and other projections bearing the carnival colors. The harness was bound in yellow.

Mrs. W. S. Montgomery entered one of the taking rigs of the parade. It was occupied by children and all were uniquely attired. The horse was black and the children represented the Cuban flag and Uncle Sam. Hal Montgomery was coachman, Ray and Howard Montgomery were groomsmen, dressed as Turks. Lillian Bidford impersonated Uncle Sam and occupied a position at the side of the carriage. On the other side Tommy Hibbler represented Cuba. Others in the carriage were Robert Widdicomb, Margaret Davis, Laura Eldredge and Helen Merriweather of Denver.

Mrs. W. H. Rogers of the Sunnyside at Manitou drove white horses attached to a Fredonia runabout. The harness was bound in white. The body of the carriage was decorated in green and white. Mrs. Rogers was accompanied by Miss Hamilton of Weir, Kans.

The high school cadets were out about 5 strong. They wore their cadet coats and white duck trousers and presented a beautiful appearance as they marched along the avenue. They were commanded by Captain Russell.

The Volunteer Reserves under Captain Young were about 40 men. They wore the regular army uniform, some of which belonged to the National Guard of Colorado before they became United States volunteers. This company will become part of the National Guard in about three weeks. They showed careful and efficient drilling.

The volunteers were followed by a hospital corps of four men and a litter, being four members of the Boys' Brigade of the First Methodist church.

Miss Phillips drove the only Russian team in the parade. The horses were three beautiful bays and were decorated with smilax. The trap was profusely decorated with vari-colored asters, the wheels being adorned with ribbons of the carnival colors. Two graceful arches surmounted the vehicle, being erected directly over the heads of the fair occupants. The arches were of pale and deep lavender asters. The young ladies were costumed in white, wearing pink hats. They were Misses Phillips, Wells and Anne Sherwin.

Mrs. O. B. Wilcox drove two blacks. The carriage was a two-seated vehicle handsomely decorated with corn stalks, husks and corn-flowers. Bows of yellow satin ribbon adorned appropriate places. Mrs. O. B. Wilcox, Mrs. E. F. Wilcox, wife of Captain Wilcox of the U. S. cavalry, Mrs. Robert Morris Darrach and Mr. O. B. Wilcox.

William Clark's trap was occupied by Miss Irene Clark, and Misses Nellie Young and Belle Weber of St. Louis. The trap was decorated with golden rod and pink asters.

Mrs. G. C. Hemenway and Mrs. S. R. Bartlett rode in a trap together and presented about as fine an appearance as any one in the parade. Their trap was distinctly an American one. The wheels were bound in red, white and blue, and a large flag floated from a staff at a corner of the carriage. Geraniums were used profusely in the decorations.

The Rough Riders made a hit. About 30 of the daring riders dashed past the grand stand at a full gallop. They were headed by Mr. J. C. Graham and were as follows: Henry Johns, Toney Bragg, Albert Johns, Ed Athbery, C. A. Colwin, E. G. Flynn, L. Worley, A. McMillan, Will King, Allen Addleberry, Tom Hibbard, D. L. Craven, Tim Sullivan, Deamond Bill King, J. Castle, Marcel Page, Lou Nichelas, Bert Ireland, William Lyons, Harry Brown, George Robinson, Jess Curtis, John Goins, D. E. Melk, John Patton, H. F. Hayman, Art Robinson, W. B. Wiley, Bill Owens, Jean Owens. They were greeted by tremendous applause as they passed between the stands.

The float of the Bradford green houses was one of the most artistic ever seen in Colorado Springs. Clarence Evans was driving. He was dressed in patriotic colors. A monument made of white dahlias and mounted on a base of red and pink dahlias produced a feeling of reverence as the inscription "Our Heroes" was read. A cannon made of yellow and maroon dahlias was beautifully executed. Little Miss Woodward and Master Earl Seitz dressed appropriately for the occasion rode on the float.

Over 1500 dahlias were used in decorating and it was the unanimous opinion of the people that no handsomer exhibit of natural flowers had ever been shown.

Mr. James F. Burns had a striking display. It was prepared for him by Mr. Chatard, the decorator from Denver, and reflected credit on its designer. It was a two-horse road buggy. The sides and body were banked with roses of rich dark red, and mingled with these were roses of pink. Over the trap was a canopy of roses shaped like a parasol. In the rear was a small seat banked in roses and over that a smaller canopy. Above all was a star of gold and pearl and a bunch of roses. From this ran strings of roses down over the backs of horses. The wheels were treated in carnival colors overlaid with rose designs. Miss Parker of Manitou drove and had with her little Hazel Tootle and Ralph Brown.

George T. Hemus and Art Blake entered a very attractive tandem. The wheel was entirely surrounded by a terraced platform upon which were four pillars surmounted by a dome. The effect was in solid white and was beautifully trimmed in smilax and pink hollyhocks. The riders were in the center and only half their bodies could be seen. They wore white suits trimmed with red.

Miss Trimble entered a single-horse, four-wheeled road wagon, which was very effectively decorated in white asters, lilac leaves and turquoise blue ribbons. Natural flowers were used. The trap was occupied by Miss Trimble and Mr. W. H. Powell. Miss Trimble's costume was of white organdie trimmed with turquoise blue ribbons. Mr. Powell wore white flannels.

The Pueblo traps were affairs of great beauty. A bevy of Pueblo's prettiest young ladies occupied an Irish jaunting car drawn by a black horse, and were greatly admired along the line. The car was entered by Miss Louise Sweet and the other occupants were: Misses Jennie Sweet, Louise Smith, Nellie Smith, Amy Metzler, Anna Comstock and Edith Young.

The other trap from the Pittsburg of the west was a herman entered by Mr. N. Lafon Brinker. It was beautifully decorated in calla lilies. Four superb white horses, with gilded harness, drew it, and its occupants, Mr. Brinker, Miss Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Willisford Dey, who were all costumed in white. This was the trap representing Pueblo's annual Pageant and States and Nations.

Mrs. T. J. Black had one of the most pleasing carriages in the line, and one which received great applause wherever it went. It was a low road wagon built for two shetland ponies. It was entirely covered with white peonies fastened upon a background of dead green cloth. The harness also was nicely bound with white. The carriage was occupied by Mrs. Black and Mrs. Gallagher, who were costumed in white.

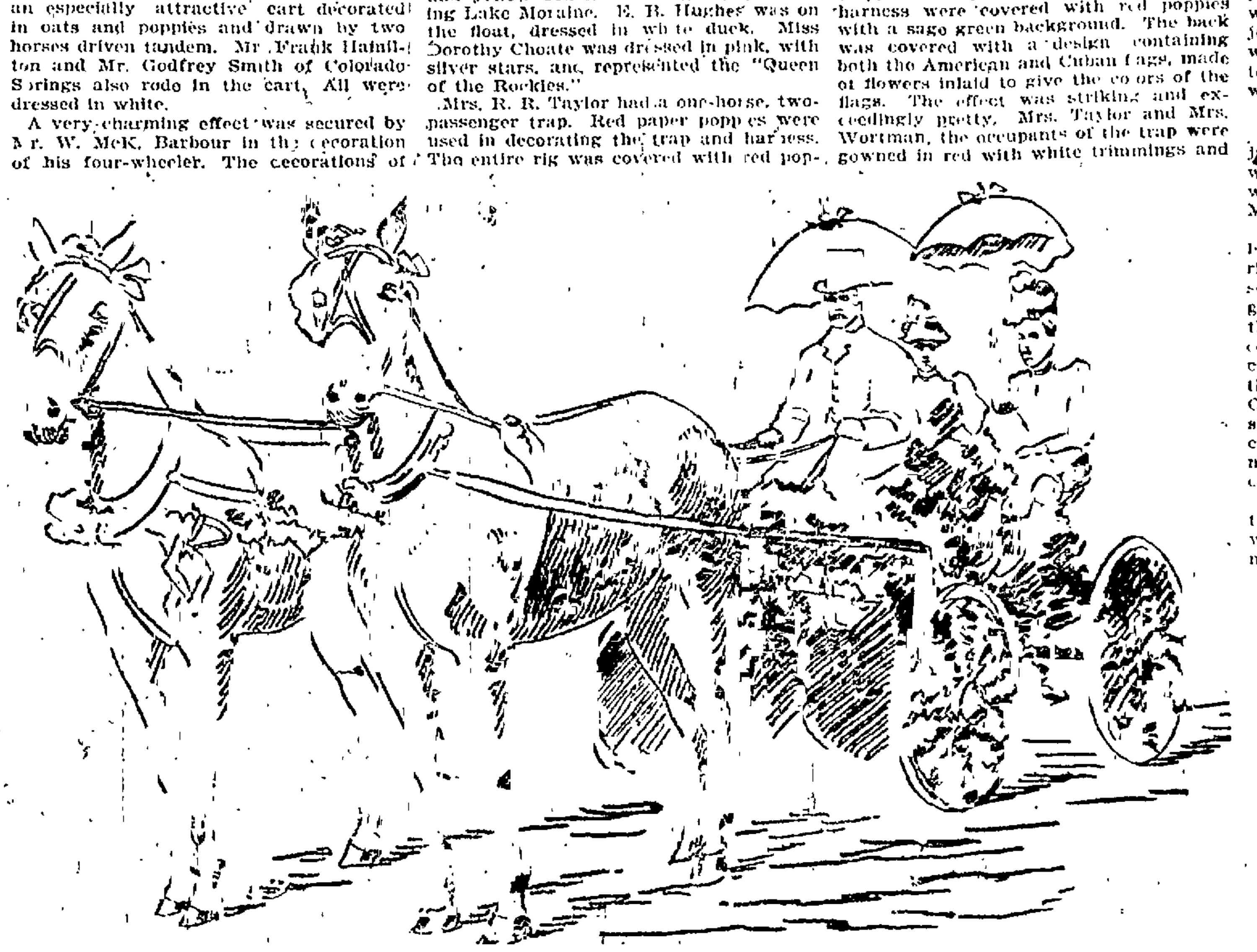
The Afro-Americans were nicely represented in the parade. Their float was drawn by four magnificent horses which were led by groomsmen. On the float there were a sphinx and the words "Unity, Loyalty and Liberty." The float was intended to represent the Bond of Lybia. A number of colored ladies rode upon the float and added grace to the general good effect.

Miss Adams rode alone. She was accorded an ovation all along the line and every handkerchief that waved and every happy wish that was uttered came from those who admired the young lady whether they knew her or not. The trap was drawn by one black horse. Miss Adams wore a magnificent black jet hat with plumes which fluttered in the breeze, and was dressed in white. The trap was decorated with white crysanthemums and smilax. Hundreds picked her for the winner of the cup.

The carnival brake was a beauty. It was profusely decorated with real poppies and kinnikinnick, the work having been done under the direction of Miss Hayward. Mrs. Aldrich chaperoned the party. The rest of the occupants were Misses Mast, Miss Forbes, Miss Mason, Miss May Kyle, Mr. Postlethwaite, Mr. Worral Wilson and Mr. John Baker. The costumes were white and red.

Mr. A. H. Parker of Fort Collins drove an especially attractive cart decorated in oats and poppies and drawn by two horses driven tandem. Mr. Frank Hamilton and Mr. Godfrey Smith of Colorado Springs also rode in the cart. All were dressed in white.

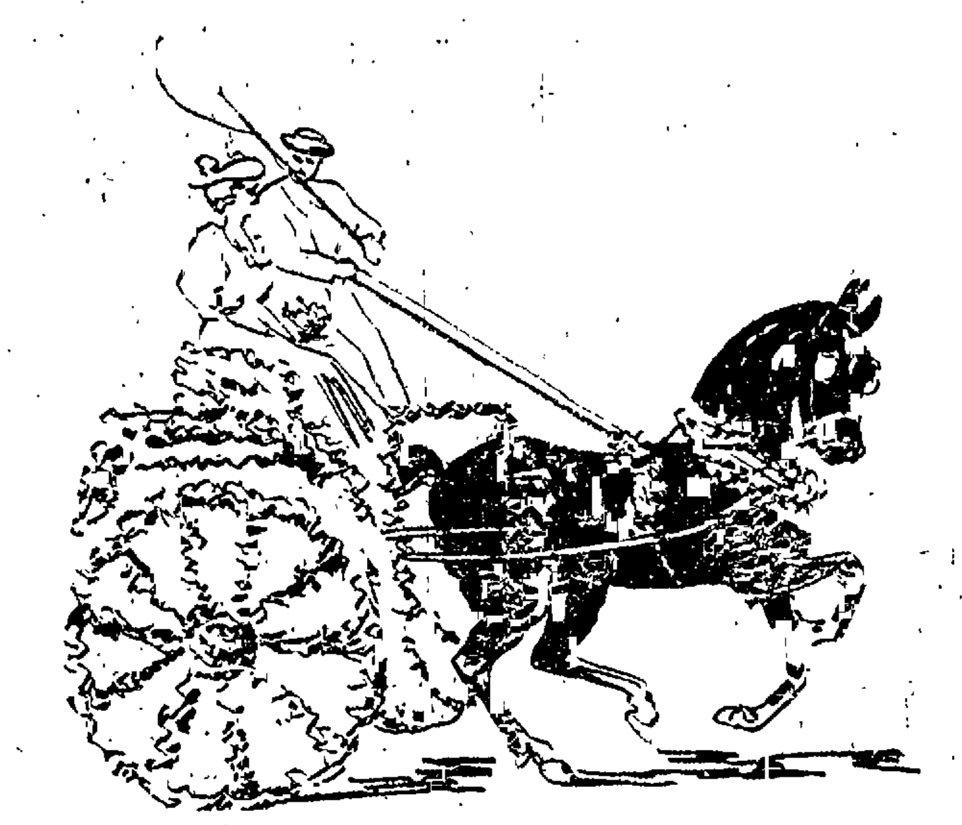
A very charming effect was secured by Mr. W. McK. Barbour in the decoration of his four-wheeler. The decorations of the trap were in cannas, on a background of mountain sage. On the whip and trappings of the horses were pretty bows of red satin ribbon. The trap was drawn by two beautiful chestnut sorrels, and the occupants were Mr. Barbour and Miss Martha Hayward of Nebraska. Mr. Barbour was costumed in white flannel with red trimmings and wore a red hat band. Miss Hayward had on a beautiful creation of white organdie and red ribbons. Both costumes were in keeping with the decorations of the trap.



MRS. GEORGE W. TRIMBLE'S HANDSOME TRAP.

The last float in the parade was that entered by Colorado college, and it was one of the best of the whole magnificent pageant. It was typical in character, while the idea of beauty was by no means lacking. The design was that of Mr. Soutter, the new head of the art department of the college, and every detail was under his special supervision. It was certainly a tribute to his genius and to his conception of art.

A Greek temple of learning was the design, and it was carried out almost to perfection. There were four Ionic pillars of white, trimmed with gold and they were surmounted by a canopy in the college colors. The base was a tier of white and gold steps. In the center of the temple stood S. L. Goodale with flowing black robe and long white beard, representing Socrates and philosophy. He had his hand upon a large open book. Incense burned just outside. On the top step stood Lacey McClintock garbed in flowing robe of red and holding in his hand a chemist's flask to represent science. On the lower step of the temple sat Miss Della Gandy and Miss Leesy Gillette, the former robed in white as the goddess of music, and the latter in yellow as the patroness of literature. The social life of the college was well portrayed by the three Green chorus girls whose parts were taken by Miss Lillian Johnson and Miss May Cathcart, dressed in long white robes, and Miss Zimmerman in a red robe. Harry P. Packard and Omer R. Gillette wore the flowing gown of the Greek athlete and drove the magnificent four black horses who were hitched four abreast and were caparisoned in white trappings. At the rear of the temple on the steps, reclined Miss Eva May gowned in a purple robe to represent painting, while Miss Lennox stood on the top of the rear steps and, in a yellow gown, represented poetry. Around the Ionic pillars of the temple and wreathed over the chorus girls was the iris plant of purple and yellow. The float was well received all along the line and was universally acknowledged as being typically perfect and a handsome design.



ONE OF THE TWO-WHEELERS.

Mr. Thomas McAuley drove one of the most exquisitely decorated traps in the entire parade. Two spanking animals drew the cart, which was perfectly covered with pink hollyhocks in light and deep shades. The trappings of the horses were in the same colors. Mr. McAuley was dressed in white flannel and Miss McAuley wore a pretty white satin gown trimmed in pink. Robert Hill and C. H. McAuley were the outriders, dressed in pink jockey suits. The footman was dressed in a driving coat with white knee breeches and wellington boots.

Master George Shields had a clever little pony trap, decorated in pink paper roses. He drove a gray pony and was dressed in white duck. Miss Augusti Wright, who rode with him, wore a butterfly dress. The trap was trimmed in asparagus.

C. W. Collins drove a tandem team of three horses to a four-seated Irish tandem cart. The decorations were in sky blue, red and white paper flowers. The harness was trimmed in white. Clematis was also used in decorating and red paper roses against white backgrounds. Professor Collins was dressed in a black coat and vest and white pants. Miss Grace Houston and another lady were his guests. The former wore white, trimmed in red, and the other lady red, trimmed in white.

The Rock Island road had a train in miniature—"The Limited Express." It was about 50 feet long. The passengers and train crew were children, the crew being in regular uniform and passengers in white. The engine was decorated in streamers of flowers. The wheels, whistle and whole train was painted in white as a tribute to Colorado's great industry. Flowers and bunting covered the entire train. The engine and coach were built especially for the carnival of 1898, by Rock Island employes.

Mrs. W. H. Hughes had a wagon and team trimmed in kinnikinnick and columbines with a columbine and a lavender and yellow bed in the wagon representing Lake Moraine. E. R. Hughes was on the float, dressed in white duck. Miss Dorothy Choate was dressed in pink, with silver stars, and represented the "Queen of the Rockies."

Mrs. R. R. Taylor had a one-horse, two-passenger trap. Red paper poppies were used in decorating the trap and harness. The entire rig was covered with red poppies with sage for a background. Designs of the American and Cuban flags inlaid in flag colors on the back of the trap made it especially pretty. Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Wortman were on the trap and both were in white dresses with red trimmings.

Mrs. W. H. Rogers exhibited a "runabout" decorated with white flowers, lilies and chrysanthemums, and brass mounted harness with white trimming. Mrs. Rogers had Miss Myrta Frazier as a companion. Mrs. Rogers was dressed in white pique and Miss Frazier in white organdie. Both ladies had white sunshades.

Dr. G. W. Lawrence had a trap decor-

Miss Mary Lockhart exhibited a four-passenger trap decorated entirely in white tissue paper fringe, trimmed with purple tissue poppies. Those on the trap were Miss Lockhart, Miss Carleton, Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Colbran. The gentlemen were in white duck and the ladies were

W. S. Montgomery had a float of six children representing "Brownies." The decorations were paper sunflowers and carnival colors.

The ladies of the W. R. C. had an interesting float. Miss Grace Hodge personated the goddess of liberty. Charles Hewitt represented Uncle Sam. Misses Mable Ormsby, Azalia De Tolliver, Agnes Ward and Mabel St. John were flag-bearers, Miss Virgie De Tolliver represented Cuba. Decorations were in national and carnival colors. "W. R. C." was worked in on the sides of the float. There were gladiolas, pink, red and lavender, with mountain fare and garland of roses and chrysanthemums. A large cannon was shown with a bird's nest in the mouth. The letters "Peace" were above in carnival colors.

The Hillside Alfalfa club No. 1 had a float representing a "Harvest Queen." On the float was a hay rack decorated in grasses, natural flowers, foliage, etc. with carnival colors blended. Miss Ella Parks was the queen, and Mrs. W. A. Hurlbut the mother. The attendants were Mrs. A. E. Davidson, Miss Mary Brandt, Miss Cora Parks, Miss Bertha Cramer, Miss Grace Squires. Farmers—Messrs. Ellis, Bally and Davidson. The horses and harness were decorated in harmony with the float.

A May Pole float was entered by Mrs. G. McClurg, Mrs. F. E. Robinson, Mrs. C. Lansing, Mrs. L. R. Ehrich, Mrs. A. E. Hart, Mrs. W. S. Jackson. The following is a brief description:

Circular float, with may pole in center, decorated in apple green and white, with vines and bouquets of pink and white roses. May pole wreathed with roses with streamers of pink, green and white. Throne decorated in green, with roses for May queen. Four handsome dapple gray horses—harness trimmed with green and white and pink roses. Messrs. Herbert Dowell, Edward Hobbs, Earl Johnson and Arthur Baker as heralds. Costumes apple green and white, bearing trumpets of scarlet honeysuckle.

May Queen	Miss Zelner.
Rose	Abbie Lansing.
Daisy	Lucy Robinson.
Sweet Pea	Winifred Robinson
Poppy	Alma Ehrich.
Pansy	Master Dudley McClurg.
Larkspur	Master Jack Hart.
Tiger Lily	Master William Jackson.
Morning Glory	Master Charles Lansing.

The hunt trap entered by Mr. Charles Walker and decorated in wild flowers was thoroughly unique. It was a box trap for greyhounds and on top was a live coyote tied in a cage with red, white and blue ribbons. "Possum" drove the trap and received great applause all along the line.

Miss Clara Kennedy drove a two-wheeled dog-cart trimmed in kinnikinnick and red berries. The harness was trimmed with the green and red also. Miss Kennedy was accompanied by Miss Boland and the ladies were dressed in white trimmed with kinnikinnick. It was a very pretty effect because of its simplicity.

The Gazette prize trap which was won by Miss Murphy was driven by a groom. No attempt had been made to decorate it elaborately, only red, white and blue ribbons being used. The pretty vehicle was the cynosure of all eyes.

Miss Mary Lockhart's trap was occupied by Miss Lockhart, Miss Carleton, Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Colbran. The gentlemen were dressed in white duck and the ladies in white and purple. The double trap was drawn by a span of horses, and horses and trap were covered with white tissue paper fringes trimmed with purple poppies. Royal colors were never used with better effect or more royally worn.

One of the most beautifully decorated traps in the parade was the one entered by Mrs. R. R. Taylor. It was a single trap, drawn by one horse. The trap and harness were covered with red poppies with a sage green background. The back was covered with a design containing both the American and Cuban flags, made of flowers inlaid to give the colors of the flags. The effect was striking and exceedingly pretty. Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Wortman, the occupants of the trap were gowned in red with white trimmings and formed the center of a most attractive picture.

Presbyterian Sunday School Float.

"The Progress of Christianity," designed by Miss McMullin for the First Presbyterian Sunday school, was a magnificent affair. The idea was presented in three tableaux on the float. The scheme of color was based upon the purple pasque flower of which some four or five thousand were used. The style of decoration was rococo, sentiment, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

The first tableau represented Paganism; the second the Bible for the world; the third "the Sabbath school as an agent in giving the word of God to the people."

The tableau, Paganism, presented a forest scene in which a Druid priest in his official robes of flowing white and grasping his silver sickle, conducting a sacrificial service. To his right were devout worshippers bowing before the living human sacrifice upon the left.

The second tableau "The Bible for the world," was portrayed by a globe bearing the open Bible and surrounded by a group of children in sympathy with the truth, "A little child shall lead them."

In the third tableau, "Christianity," was the central figure, while about her children were grouped to represent departments of the Sabbath school work. The originality of design and detail of execution were superb and reflected great credit on Miss McMullin.

The beautiful flag carried at the head of this display was loaned by Miss Flora Plimpton, completed by her for this occasion, and therefore used for the first time.

When passing the grand stand one of the little ones from the float representing the school, presented to our governor a beautiful bouquet of sweet peas in the three separate carnival colors, white, yellow and lavender and tied with a red, white and blue ribbon, thus blending of our national and carnival colors. These flowers were accompanied by the following card as the hearty expression of all:

"To his excellency, Governor Alva Adams and Mrs. Adams, from the Presbyterian Sabbath school, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, Flower Carnival, August 31st, 1898. A heartfelt welcome."

The following were the characters:

Christianity—Miss Sadie Swain.
Druid Priest—Mr. Philip Allison.
Army—Grant Le Vique.
Navy—Gerald Seldomridge.
Druid Worshippers—Douglas Berwick, Edith Campbell, Ester Andrews.
China—Una Dakin.
Japan—Ruth Maxwell.
Hawaii—James Stovell.
Persia—Inez Lowther.
Turkey—Eldo Lowther.

Division of the Bible representatives—Pentateuch, Proverbs, Psalms, Historical Prophecies, Poetical Gospels, Chronicles, Epistles, Revelations; were represented by William Stovell, Norman Le Vique, George St. John, Addie Hemenway, Robbie Eldridge, James Andrews, Margaret Prior, Carl St. John, Marian Bemick.

The Chinese boys representing the heathen nation were Kim Yak, Tue Tong, Yee Hong, Yee Tang, Little Jim. They were elegantly attired in Oriental costumes.

The attendants were Messrs. Harry Harris, superintendent; Lauterman, Wallis Platt, E. F. St. John, William St. John, Brown.

The Hassell Iron Works entered a typical float entitled "Iron Workers." It was trimmed in flowers and also had scroll flower ornamentations. The float was a large platform wagon drawn by four horses. Five rows of seats were ranged in tiers and were occupied by the thirty employes of the company. A clever mechanical device in the shape of a revolving fan over the occupants of the float, was worked from the wheel by means of a rope belt.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

WHO THE BANNERS WENT TO AT THE CLOSE OF THE PARADE.

Decision of the Judges Upon a Winner of the Wolcott Cup was a Most Difficult Matter but Finally was Made Unanimous—Miss Murphy Won the Trophy.

It was a pleasure for the thousands along the line of march yesterday and on the grand stand to look at the beautiful creations as they wheeled gracefully along the broad avenue and little did the people realize that there were some of the on-lookers who had work as well as pleasure in the matter. These were the judges.

They occupied their seats in the grand stand and looked at the beautiful carriages as they came along and realized that they must make a decision between the many, as to first, second and third prizes, those for honorable mention, and, hardest of all, one from the many for the honor of receiving the Wolcott silver cup, the prize for the best trap, all things being considered.

Miss Murphy Chosen.

After much deliberation they decided that Miss Murphy should have the cup. In connection with the awarding of prizes it should be stated that three traps which received second prizes were intended by the judges to have been given first prize banners. These three were those of Thomas McAuley and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Greenbury, who occupied the H. H. Stevens trap, and Mr. William McK. Barbour, who was accompanied by Miss Hayward. The reason that these people were given second prize banners was that the blue banners ran out. The judges state that the first prize banners will be made immediately and presented to these winners before the end of the week.

The Cup Presented.

After the parade had passed before the judges' stand three times Miss Murphy was recalled to receive the silver cup which had been offered by Senator and Mrs. Wolcott.

Miss Murphy drove her two beautiful blacks and the soft white snowball jinrickasha, entering the enclosure from the south. Tremendous rounds of applause greeted the most popular young lady in three cities and she acknowledged the compliments with occasional bows and continual smiles. When she stopped at the judges' stand the crowd hushed. Hon. Oscar Reuter of Denver made the presentation speech. It was brief but especially well worded and voiced the sentiments of all the people as well as the decision of the judges.

Miss Murphy arose and received the trophy gracefully. Cries for a speech were numerous, but the young lady was not compelled to respond.

Those who received other prizes were:

First Prizes.

Irene Lee.
Blanche Hutson.
R. J. Clow.
Alva and Frank Stratton.
Charles Lyon.
H. Weber.
Hemus and Blake.
Hairstone-in-the-Appendix.
Ed Nye.
Volunteer Reserves.
George Shields.
J. R. McKinnie, Miss Kennedy driving.
Mrs. Hemenway.
C. S. Sprague.
Mrs. Trimble.
Miss Phillips.
Fire Department.
W. McK. Barbour.
Thomas McAuley.
H. H. Stevens, Mrs. Greenbury driving.
High school cadets.
Denver Athletic club.
Festival of Mountain and Plain.
Pueblo Herman.
J. P. Barnes.
Mrs. R. R. Taylor.
Miss Adams.
Mr. Parker.
Miss Murphy.
E. Barnett.
W. H. Lockhart.
Carnival brake.
Grand Army of the Republic.
Bradford greenhouses.
Day nursery.
A. C. Graham, for Rough Riders.
May Pole float.
China Jim.
Progress of Christianity.
Rock Island.
Colorado college.

Second Prizes.

E. J. Baugh.
Black Diamond.
Man-Not-Afraid-of-Booze.
Walter Ehrich.
Miss Pitkin.
Dr. Lawrence.
Mrs. Rogers, Manitou.
Pueblo jaunting car.
John Hill.
Mrs. Franklin.
R. P. Davie.
Professor Collins.
Mrs. T. J. Black.
J. F. Burns, Miss Parker driving.
Woman's Relief Corps.
Hillside Alfalfa club.
Bond of Lybia.
Miss Hayes.
Rathbone Sisters.
Pauline Prior.

Third Prizes.

Mary Clathorne.
Young-Man-With-Horses.
Caroline May.
Leonard and Alfred Carpenter and Miss Lant.

Honorable Mention.

Dreyfoos.
G. W. Ballard.
J. M. Murphy.
William Powell.
Mr. Donovan.
William Clark.
Misses Bell and Sherwin.
O. B. Wilcox.
W. R. Montgomery.
Sherwin and Bell.
Murphy and Eby.

Rules for the Judges.

The judges in arriving at their decisions were guided by the following rules which were presented to them before the parade:

The general basis on which prizes should be awarded is:

First. The general effect as characterized by good taste, beauty and harmony.

Second. Originality of design.

Third. Appropriateness to the occasion.

Fourth. Perfection of detail.

It is intended to be as liberal as possible in the distribution of prizes, and therefore it is suggested that the judges are fully empowered to award two or more first, second or third prizes in any class, as they may deem advisable. In event of the judges thinking it advisable, because of a multiplicity of entries in any one class, to sub-divide that class on any basis advisable, they are at perfect liberty to make such sub-division.

In event of the judges being unable to reach a decision with reference to any two competing traps, such traps will be brought together for their inspection if desired. It is trusted, however, that this will not be found necessary.

The judges on natural flowers will note that every entry of this class is to be marked by a number printed on a pink card which is to be found fastened on the harness of the right-hand horse. The judges of this class are also to judge the children's entries and the floats, both of which entries will be marked by numbers printed on a white card. The judges of the artificial flower entries will please note that all the entries of this class must be marked by numbers printed on a pale blue card.

It is requested that the judges, in order to prevent confusion, will keep the numbers well in mind and will mark their final decisions against the numbers on the cards which will be delivered to them.

The Carnival committee trust that the judges will make every effort to base their decisions strictly on the merits of entries.

Killed by Cowboys.

Fort Pierre, S. D., Aug. 31.—In a shooting affray between two drunken cowboys and Marshal Bentley, Richard Fales, a by-stander, was instantly killed. W. Tyler was wounded. The cowboys fled with a posse in close pursuit.

Exposition Commissioner.

Cleveland, Aug. 31.—President McKinley this afternoon appointed C. D. Woodward as one of the commissioners to represent this government at the Paris exposition. The title is that of assistant commissioner general and the position is one of trust and requiring great executive ability. Mr. Woodward is a professor at Columbia university.

Chinese Excluded.

London, Sept. 1.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says that United States Consul Wildman has learned from General Greene that Chinese are not allowed to land at Manila.

THE DECORATIONS.

AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS WHO HONORED THE OCCASION.

Street Decorations were Beautiful—Brilliant Illuminations—The Grand Stand was a Magnificent Patriotic Display in Honor of Our Army and Navy—A Few of Those Who Occupied the Boxes—Governor Adams Received an Ovation.

The decorations all over the city yesterday were simply superb and were greatly admired by the thousands of visitors who thronged the streets.

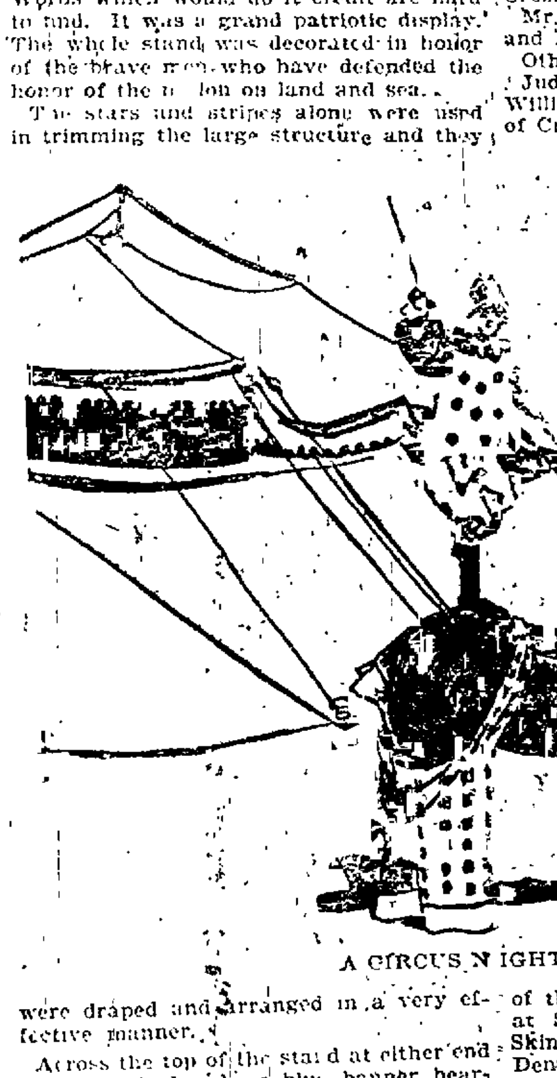
For the past seven or eight days the decorating has been going on and building after building was trimmed and day by day the city took on a gayer and more attractive appearance until the climax was reached yesterday. Yards and yards of bunting in national colors and carnival colors were used and they were arranged in all conceivable manners and designs until the streets were a perfect maze of color.

The illuminations at night were also numerous and were very beautiful. Ropes of electric lights in national and carnival colors, were stretched across the principal streets with a very pretty effect. The Antlers' illuminations were the most elaborate in the city and they were as pretty as any illuminated design could be. The whole front of the building was lighted up with globes of many colors. They were strung in a straight line across the top of the porch, they were arched between the pillars and around the entrance was a perfect horseshoe. To add to the beauty the pillars were draped in red, white and blue and the effect was a scene of dazzling splendor. Muth had a beautiful illuminated ice cream sign which was almost irresistible in its attractiveness. The Colorado Springs Gas and Electric company had a pretty electric light center of a rosette arrangement of bunting. The May's illuminated sign also took on a festal appearance and added to the general effect. It was truly a carnival scene and one appropriate to the merry throng of maskers who flitted about last night.

The Grand Stand.

But the prettiest scene of them all was the grand stand yesterday afternoon. Words which would do it credit are hard to find. It was a grand patriotic display. The whole stand was decorated in honor of the brave men who have defended the honor of the nation on land and sea.

The stars and stripes alone were used in trimming the large structure and they were draped and arranged in a very effective manner.



A CIRCUS NIGHT MARE.

Across the top of the stand at either end was stretched a long blue banner bearing in white letters soul-stirring inscriptions: "The Army and Navy Forever," "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue."

Suspended from these banners were six large gold stars inscribed: "Honolulu," "Manila," "Ladrones," "Hawaii," "Cuba," and "Porto Rico." The first three were at the south end and the last three at the north end. An American eagle was perched in the center stars of the threes, "Manila" and "Cuba," while the bird of peace stretched its white pinions over the others.

At each end of the seats was a neat design of flags and a shield surmounted by an eagle. Each shield bore the name of an army or naval hero; those on the south end being "Brooke," for the army and "Bagley" for the navy. On the shield on the north end of the east side was the inscription "Honor Our Navy," and on the west side "Honor Our Army." The pillars of the stand were draped in solid colors of alternating red, white and blue.

The front of the seats on either side was draped in broad-striped bunting, while a line of stars ran along the railing. On the bunting were large shields bearing the names of the heroes of the late war. The shields on the east, or navy side bore names which have made the earth tremble. They were: Sampson, Hobson, Clark, Watson, Dewey, Schley, Evans and Wainwright. Equally glorious are the names which adorned the army side for they were: Roosevelt, Green, Wheeler, Miles, Shafter, Wood, Merritt and Lee. The positions of honor adorning the gubernatorial and judges' boxes, were accorded to Miles for the army, and Dewey for the navy.

Two immense specimens of our glorious "Star Spangled Banner" were stretched from the pillars to the backs of the seats at either end of the stand.

These were the decorations of the grand stand and never was a crowd honored by sitting in a more glorious surrounding or by being in a more renowned company than that of the men whose names honored and made sacred the place. What could be more appropriate than that the audience should arise and with bared heads, applaud the grand strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" or "My Country 'Tis of Thee" when played by a band in such a place? This was done, the music being given in perfect manner by the Scenic band of Salida. This excellent musical organization occupied a booth at the south end of the west side of the stand and delighted the crowd with their playing all the afternoon. This band is one of the best of the state and did honor to the august occasion which brought it to this city.

The grounds around the grand stand were in charge of the police. Captain Thomas Fair was in charge and he had eight of Colorado Springs' Finest at his immediate command. They were: Officers McNew, Agard, Barr, Greenwaldt, Rulison, Shelby, Cornell and Sixt. They were vigilant and faithful, and it was largely through their sensible performance of duty that such marvelously good order was maintained in such a vast crowd.

Who Were There.

Long before the time for the parade, the people began to gather and the grand stand soon filled. It was a fine-looking lot of people and they made a good setting for the patriotic trimmings. There were many august personages who honored the occasion with their presence.

Shortly after two o'clock His Excellency the Honorable Governor of the Centennial State of Colorado and Mrs. Adams walked into the enclosure between the two stands, escorted by Mr. C. E. Noble and Mr. George Rex Buckman, of the reception committee, and followed by General Sumner, in command of the department of the Colorado, and his party. The appearance of the gubernatorial party was the signal for enthusiastic applause which Governor Adams acknowledged with a bow. The party then took seats in the large center box on the army side. There were, besides Governor and Mrs. Adams, General Sumner and Mrs. Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ray, Miss Ray, and Mr. James Ray, of Denver, Mrs. I. L. Elwood, Mrs. G. W. Elwood and Mrs Sanborn, of Chicago, Lieutenant and Mrs. King, and Lieutenant Hart, of the general's staff, Mrs. Major Carson, and Major and Mrs. Munn, of Denver.

The other boxes soon filled and among the box parties were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cone of Chicago, Miss Learned and Mrs. E. A. Gilbert of Denver, Mrs. Walter S. Grace and son, of Chicago.

Mrs. Ballou, Mrs. Sanderson of Pennsylvania, the Misses Sanderson, Mrs. Frenaye and Kingsley Ballou.

In a "bankers' box were Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Rhodes of Chicago, Judge Potter, of Pittsburg, President Willock of the Second National bank of Pittsburg, Richard R. Hunter, president of the Union Savings bank of West Chester county, New York, and President and Mrs. J. A. Campbell of the First National bank of Natchez Miss.

Other parties were

Senator and Mrs. H. H. Seldomridge, Mayor and Mrs. J. B. Orman of Pueblo and Police Commissioner R. W. Speer of Denver.

W. P. Bonbright, Mrs. Bonbright, Mrs. Bonbright's mother and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Shove and Mrs. Palmer of New York.

Mrs. C. A. Hayes and Mr. and Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. E. C. Goddard, Mrs. Ward Hunt, Mrs. Herbert Gardner, Miss Huse, Miss Tripp, Miss Haven of Lenox, Mass., Mr. Carmack and Mr. Hugh Ledyard.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Sutton, Mr. Gilluly, treasurer of the D. & R. G., and Mr. Thorn.

General Welch, commanding the National Guard of Illinois, and Colonel Plain and Dr. McDonald of his staff.

Dr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Senator and Mrs. Edward O. Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. Maud.

Dr. and Mrs. Solly, Mrs. W. F. Slocum, Miss Brinley, Mrs. Touzalin and daughter.

Mrs. W. A. Bell, Miss Bell and Mrs. Carpenter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Crosby, the Misses Crosby, Mrs. Grinell.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Karr, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Karr.

Others noticed in the grand stand were: Judge Palmer, of Denver; Mr. and Mrs. William Weston, Col. B. F. Montgomery, of Cripple Creek; Prof. R. O. Old, owner of the Mendota mine and Victoria tunnel at Silver Plume; Mrs. George White Skinner, of Denver; Charles S. Thomas, of Denver; Senator Leddy and numerous others.

The press box, at the north end of the grand stand, was filled with visiting newspaper-men and their wives. Denver, Canon City, Leadville, and other papers were represented.

INDIAN DAY.

THE SANTA CLARAS WILL DISPORT THEMSELVES AT BROADMOOR.

Three Performances, Including a Number of Bran New Dances Will be Presented—Novelties of the Red Men will Charm Hundreds—Manager Hill Makes Some Important Announcements.

Today is the last of the Carnival festivities. It will be devoted to the Indians at Broadmoor, and Manager Hill promises an unusually attractive programme to the visitors.

Three performances will be given, at 11 a. m., 4 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. A number of dances never given before will be presented. The weird and awe-inspiring fire dance will be given before blazing bonfires. The rain dance, buffalo dance and two or three sacred dances will also be given. The programme is certain to attract a large crowd as it will be the last time that the Indians will be seen here.

Manager Hill announces that there will be dancing every evening at Broadmoor Casino until Wednesday, excepting Sunday. The popular Baernstein orchestra, which has proved so pleasing to the patrons of the Casino, will close its engagement on that evening and no doubt a large number will attend the last concert to be given at the favorite resort this year.

It is further announced that there will be a grand cake walk at the Casino Friday evening when some 15 couples of "black folks" will present gorgeous scenes. Those who will compete for prizes are well known, and have taken prizes throughout the south in similar demonstrations.

CHINESE REBELS.

Government Troops Defeated in Two Pitched Battles.

London, Aug. 31.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Wednesday, says:

The Chinese government troops, it is reported, have been defeated in two pitched battles during the last ten days by the Kwang Si rebels, losing 3,000 men. The rebels are said to number 80,000 and the provisional forces are against them.

A governor of high rank has been ordered to lead his troops in person and completely to suppress the rebellion within a month, under penalty of severe punishment.

An imperial edict, just issued, strongly censures the governor of Kwang Si province for deceiving the emperor in July last by reporting that the rebellion had been suppressed.

Ensign Powelson Married.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.—Ensign Van Nest Powelson, one of the survivors of the battleship Maine, and a hero of the war with Spain, was married in his room in the Episcopal hospital this city, at 3:30 this afternoon, to Miss Margaret Olivia Millar, of Wyoming, Ohio, daughter of Colonel Millar, U. S. A.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.

T. E. Sullivan of Chicago is at the Antlers.

Mrs. David Gray has left for her home in Detroit.

A. S. Bonney of St. Joe is at the Antlers for a few days.

Mr. C. L. Potter left for Newton, last night, via the Santa Fe.

E. D. Smith of Kokomo, Ind., is among the guests at the Alta Vista.

W. E. Easton of Cripple Creek is down from camp for a day or two.

Mark L. Dorr yesterday filed with the county clerk a plat of Dorchester.

Mrs. J. T. Burnett of San Antonio, Tex., is at the Alta Vista for a few days.

A land patent for Manitou property was issued yesterday to William Long.

Judge Kibler, after a short visit in the city, has returned to his home in Newark, Ohio.

About 200 people went to Rocky Ford yesterday morning to eat the juicy melons.

J. A. Lindsay and wife are registered at the Antlers. Mr. Lindsay registers "U. S. Army."

Miss Laura Bott of Denver is spending about a week with her friend, Miss Cunningham, at the Alta Vista.

Emanuel Bach and wife, accompanied by Miss Kohn and Miss Bach of Chicago, are at the Antlers for several days.

S. J. Britton, one of the letter carriers of the local office, returned to duty yesterday, after a vacation which was spent in Ohio.

C. C. Clark of the Clark Quick Printing company of Denver, is stopping at the Antlers. He will remain in the city for a few days.

Rev. W. J. Williams, a prominent Presbyterian minister of Kansas City, Mo., leaves for that city this morning over the Gulf road.

Dr. and Mrs. P. Hyrup-Pedersen, who arrived in the city last week to attend the carnival, will leave for their home in Denver Saturday.

Mrs. Burch Conker and Mrs. P. P. Kebler, friends of Mrs. Marie Slaughter, left last evening by way of the Rock Island for Ohio.

Mr. P. C. Wright has returned to the city from his visit to Chicago where he and Fred Porter created such a stir in bicycle circles.

The Independence Town and Mining company yesterday filed a plat of a portion of the [illegible] city proper. It names Vaughn and Chestnut as the lessees.

A mining patent was issued yesterday to the [illegible] Mining and Milling company, covering the [illegible] and Mossback lodes in the Cripple Creek district.

J. Calvin Jones and family, who have been in the city for a few weeks as the guests of Mr. Thomas C. J[illegible] of this city, have returned to their home in Emporia, Kan.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Clark of Phoenix, Ariz., who have been spending the season at Green Mountain Falls, came down to the Springs yesterday and have taken apartments at the Antlers.

P. H. Stolz and family, who have been spending a little over a year at the Antlers, left yesterday for a trip to the east. They will return to their apartments at the Antlers about November 1.

Mr. A. Watson McHendrie of Trinidad arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. McHendrie is in the city looking to the getting out of the Colorado Collegian, of which he is business manager.

Mr. H. M. Rudasill who has been temporarily in charge of the Smith Premier typewriter exchange in this city has accepted a position in Glenwood and left yesterday to assume his duties.

Miss Louise Hodge, who was once a resident of this city and has been spending this summer at popular eastern resorts, left yesterday for Pueblo after a brief visit here. Her home is now in Pueblo.

Chief Roberts of the Denver fire department was a visitor in the city during the carnival period. He left last night for Omaha to attend the firemen's convention. He takes with him ten men of his department and apparatus to give an exhibition of what they can do.

School Opening.

The Colorado Springs school board has engaged Miss Maud A. McMullan to act as director of the department of drawing in the public schools of this city. Miss McMullan has been in Colorado Springs for a considerable time and is well known in all art circles of the city. She has made for herself an enviable reputation as an artist and it is believed will make an excellent director for the city schools. The city has employed no director for this work for a number of years but Miss McMullan has been employed for the year, and it is believed will prove her worth in a very short time.

Mrs. Louise Reinhardt, who comes from the high schools of San Diego, Cal., to succeed Miss Wadleigh, who resigned the positions as instructor of modern languages in the local high school to be married, has arrived in the city and taken a house near the high school. Mrs. Reinhardt has a family of three, two daughters being sufficiently advanced in school work to enter the high school here. She is a sister of Prof. Ahlers, of the chair of modern languages in Colorado college.

Miss Theodora Marshall, who also resigned her position in the local high school to be married will be succeeded in the department of ancient history and rhetoric by Miss Myrna Langley of Youngstown, Ohio.

In the grades the new teachers are as follows: Miss Ethel C. Roberts of Portland, Ore., for the sixth grade, Washington building. Miss Louise C. Miller of Colorado City, formerly of Pennsylvania, fifth grade at the Lowell building.

Vaccination certificates are to be required of all pupils in the public schools this year and those who are not provided with them at present, and are not entitled to them, are urged to attend to the matter of being vaccinated immediately, in order that the inconvenience may interfere as little as possible with the school work. A few days after the schools open, which will be September 6, Dr. R. K. Hutchings, the city physician, will make a complete canvass of the schools and all pupils who are not entitled to vaccination certificates, will be compelled to be vaccinated.

It is expected that the enrollment this year, in both the grades and the high school, will be much heavier than ever before. The indications are that there will be many high school pupils from outside Colorado Springs, some coming from neighboring states.

The list of teachers for the ensuing term is as follows:

Madelene Kennedy, supervisor of music, Georgia McManis, supervisor of writing, M. A. McMullan, supervisor of drawing.

G. B. Turnbull, principal, Latin; Virginia Beauchamp, drawing and Greek; Julia M. Patten, drawing and mathematics; Ernest R. Clark, history and English; Harriet E. Prichard, English; Robert M. Reid, physics; Margaret E. Abell, history; Mary C. McAllister, Latin and Greek; Adelaide Dennis, mathematics; Edward C. Hood, science and Latin; Harmony Woodworth, mathematics and English; W. L. Evans, chemistry and algebra; Louise Reinhardt, modern languages; Myrna Langley, history and English; A. C. Pearson, music.

F. J. Baker, principal; Fonetta Flansburg, seventh grade; Winona Celley, seventh grade; Mary E. Hinchliff, sixth grade, Margaret M. Russell, sixth grade; Mrs. Anna M. Rudy, Ida F. Engle, Flora Little, fifth grade; Eva V. Riggs, Nettie M. Carey, fourth grade; Adaline Hatfield, Iva G. Engleright, Nellie McKenzie, third grade; Elizabeth Mace, Katharine Wright, second grade; Mrs. Pauline L. Atchison, Emma Coudy, first grade.

W. F. Bybee, principal; S. Virginia Chambers, seventh grade (½ day); Katherine Courtney, sixth grade; Louise C. Miller, fifth grade; Jessie Shadbolt, fourth grade; Alda Flansburg, third grade; Glenora A. Kindig, second grade; Etta Debolt, Wilda Kindig, first grade; Lida O. Murray, first grade (at high school building).

F. M. Collins, principal; S. Virginia Chambers, seventh grade (½ day); Lally B. Banschbach, sixth grade; Carrie A. Dunham, fifth grade; Winnie E. Belcher, fourth grade; Louise Chamberlin, Alfreda Juce, third grade; Metta Stevenson, second grade, Minnie VanPelt, Nuna Kenton, first grade.

Lillian E. Lowry, principal; Marie M. Root, fifth grade; Mollie Ditty, fourth grade; Marguerite R. Pease, third grade; Adela Meek, second grade; Mary Reynolds, first grade (½ day); Margaret M. Greenwood, first grade.

Mrs. Adda [illegible] Bortree, principal; N[illegible] Elnora Blanford, seventh grade; Ethel C. Roberts, sixth grade; Susie [illegible] Harris, fifth grade; Mary C. Gilmore, Minnie L. McCall, fourth grade; Katherine Cornwell, Ruth Berry, third grade; L. Maude Jones, second grade, Eleanor A. Wharton, Amy C. Weld, first grade.

Laura A. Leach, principal, second grade; Nellie A. Remick, first grade.

Maggie Morgan, principal, fourth, fifth, and sixth grades; Lora Schelb, first, second and third grades.

Mrs. Mary L. Ashton, principal, first grade; Mrs. D. E. Gardner, second and third grades.

(Will be open about January 1st.)

Katharine Wright, principal; Margaret M. Russell, fourth grade; Fannie R. Whatley, third grade; Mary Reynolds, second grade (½ day); Nuna Kenton, first grade.

Where Will They Meet?

Unless something thus far unannounced should turn up it is expected that there will be a lively time around the court house next Tuesday morning. Without authority from anyone, it is said, the chairman of the Populist party called his county convention to meet there and as both court rooms will be in use at that time, the [illegible] and weary Pops will have to seek another hall.

The peculiar thing about the situation is this: The "[illegible] of the roads" captured the party emblem last year and the fusionists are very anxious to get it back. To do so they will have to outvote the "[illegible]" in the county convention, and Mr. Brake, the chairman of the "[illegible]" is afraid they can do it, he will not tell them where the convention will be held unless they come to terms.

Accident on Tejon Street.

A gentleman by the name of McFerran was badly hurt in a peculiar manner at about 5:30 yesterday morning.

He was walking across the street in front of Smith & W[illegible]'s drug store at the same time that a loose horse was passing in front of the store behind a wagon. The animal shied at something and ran into Mr. McFerran and knocked him down, breaking his arm.

Mr. McFerran's arm was badly broken and he was otherwise bruised. Dr. Moore set the injured member.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.

D'Angelo Bergh.

The song recital given yesterday morning at the Unitarian church, beginning at 11 o'clock, by Mlle. Lillie D'Angelo Bergh, assisted by Miss Marthina Dietrichson, was attended by a large number of the music loving people of Colorado Springs. Men were considerably in the minority, which fact was due doubtless to the hour at which the recital occurred.

Mlle. Bergh is a wonderfully charming vocalist. Her voice is sweet and resonant, and is certainly one of the most resourceful which has ever been heard in Colorado Springs. It is handled by Miss Bergh in an exceptionally artistic and pleasing manner, and is perhaps the best illustration of the possibilities of vocal development which has been afforded here. Miss Bergh does not claim a wonderful natural voice, but has given it every care and thought to making the most possible out of such as it was and the difference between the freshness, sweetness and carrying power which she has acquired and that of the finest natural voices, could never be detected.

Miss Dietrichson, who rendered the charming songs of Sweden and Norway, took no less favorably with her audience. Her costume was typical of the nations which she represented and her manner was pleasing in the extreme. Her compass is remarkable and attack precise. These have done much toward giving her the wide and enviable reputation which she possesses.

Yesterday's programme included numbers from Italian, Irish, Norwegian, English, French, Spanish, Swedish and German, being one of the most varied in this respect ever rendered in the city.

Miss Davis' Condition.

The press dispatches concerning the illness of Miss Winnie Davis have been somewhat conflicting during the past two or three days. The day report of the Associated Press has stated that Miss Davis was failing and was in a precarious condition and the night report has stated that she was improving. Yesterday noon Mrs. Hayes, sister of Miss Davis, received word in response to a dispatch sent from here, stating that Miss Davis was improving. Last evening's paper said that she was growing worse. Mr. Hayes immediately sent another dispatch of inquiry, to which no answer had been received up to a late hour. The night report contained nothing about Miss Davis which would indicate that she was no worse than during the day.

She is well known in this city, having visited here considerably, and Mrs. Hayes has the sympathy of innumerable friends in her time of suspense.

Adios.

The Santa Claras have gone home. Their last appearance in the city was at Broadmoor last evening, after which they quietly folded their tents and stole away—to Colorado Springs, where they and lots of other people had a good deal of fun.

They left the car at Pike's Peak avenue in company with Mr. Nye, their new brave, and Mr. Taber, who is in charge of them. Mr. Nye knows all the sights of the city which are worth seeing, and as he promised to show the Indians all of them he headed for the Gazette building to show them the process of getting out a modern newspaper.

Whether the Santa Claras understood all that they saw is a question which would be debatable, but certain it is that they were interested. The operators set up the names of the Indians on the linotype machines, and each of the Indians was presented with a line which he saw cast. One of them said he was going to have a machine like that down on the reservation. The rest thought this was a great joke. Then they were told that each of the machines cost more than $3000 they almost fell in a fit.

They found great pleasure in standing around the stones where the men were setting ads, and one of them proceeded to take hold of a piece of work and came very near making pi of it just for fun.

Diego Naranjo, the governor of the tribe, is a magnificent specimen of manhood. He is 72 years of age, and about six feet high and every inch an Indian. He had with him his two canes, one of which was presented to the tribe by the king of Spain in the Sixteenth century, and the other of which was given to the governor of the tribe in 1863 by President Lincoln, who was instrumental in giving the Santa Claras their land patent.

After leaving the Gazette composing rooms the Indians were taken to Robinson's drug store and given sodas. Their faces as they imbibed of the tingly beverage would have beaten the Carnival circus parade as a subject for kodak fiends. They enjoyed it, however, and furnished amusement for a large number of people. They left the city at 12:40 in a special car attached to the south-bound Rio Grande. They said they had enjoyed their visit here and hoped to return next year.

Bowers Held Up.

At 1:30 this morning as Ex-Sheriff Bowers was returning to this city from Broadmoor in company with his daughter, he was held up but lost nothing.

He was driving a good horse and by whipping the animal up he succeeded in escaping from his would-be robbers and reached the police station where he reported the deed. He had reached the point on Nevada avenue where the Rio Grande crosses the street on a bridge when two men stepped from beneath the trestle and ordered him to stop.

He whipped his horse and passed them. One of the men immediately fired a shot but the ex-officer did not stop and nothing more was seen of the men.

Half an hour later the police who had gone toward the south end to watch for suspects in the case, saw a man prowling along South Tejon street, near Costilla. Captain Fair and Officer Sixt ordered the man to halt, but he, thinking them hold-ups started to run. They fired two or three shots to make him halt, whereupon he began yelling for help. He ran to the rear of J. T. Reed's house on Costilla street, and in his desperation attempted to take refuge in the house. He was arrested at the back door. After arriving at the station he regained his wits sufficiently to explain where he had been and was allowed to go.

News of the Courts.

One of the most complicated cases now before the local courts is that entitled Salomon vs. Martin et al. Judge Lunt yesterday rendered an opinion in the case which was favorable to the defendants but no decree or formal entry was made. It is expected that there will be a decree in a few days.

The case has been in the courts for two years and has been under advisement by Judge Lunt since April 7. It involves the title to a tract of land on Nob hill known as the Grand View addition. It includes nearly 100 acres of land.

The case is a peculiar one in the fact, that three of the parties intimately connected with the transactions which have finally lodged in the courts are now dead.

The Nob hill property in dispute originally belonged to the three Salomon brothers, Adolph, Hyman and Fred. H[illegible] sold his interest in the property to Adolph, accepting therefor a part of the consideration and delivering a quitclaim deed. Adolph Salomon then turned the tract over to Martin and McGivney, giving them as his agents, the right to divide the property up into town lots, and through them giving title to whatever portions of the property they sold, although for some of it he received only a part of the consideration. The suit was brought by Adolph Salomon to recover title to these lots.

As he had allowed the absolute title to the property to pass from him on the public records and had taken no steps for his own protection, the court held that Salomon had no intention of claiming a vendor's lien and could not now set up one. Hyman Salomon and A. A. McGivney of the real estate firm, are now dead.

In the county court yesterday a suit was filed entitled Critchfield vs. Critchfield. It is an action by Lydia Critchfield who desires a divorce from her husband Midian Critchfield.

It is out of the ordinary inasmuch as the couple have spent 27 years as man and wife. The plaintiff, through her attorney, Scott Ashton, of Victor, claims, however, that Midian has for the last fifteen years failed to make proper provision for her care and for the last five years has failed utterly to do anything for her support. During all of this time, she alleges, he has been in good bodily health and able to properly maintain his wife. She alleges that her husband has property in Idaho Springs worth $2,000. She asks divorce, alimony and court costs.

Albert Seiterle of Cripple Creek filed a suit for divorce. He desires that the bonds of matrimony between himself and Katie Seiterle be severed. The couple were married at Leadville ten years ago and now have three children who are residing with their father in Cripple Creek.

He asks for a divorce on the grounds of adultery, naming Theodore Asselhoffer as co-respondent. He also wants custody of the children.

In police court yesterday morning G. W. Payne, the negro who on the previous night made such a murderous assault upon John Clark, who is known as "Whistling Johnnie," was given a fine of $50 and costs. This will keep him at work for the city for a stretch of 52 days.

Many Marriages.

Since August 30 the following marriage licenses have been granted:

Chauncey W. Howard, Cripple Creek, Laura B. Horn, Independence.
Edgar J. Wilson, Manitou, Eliza Gerner, Omaha.
Percy P. Harvey, Denver, Sally A. Flemken, Emporia.
Herbert H. High, Colorado City, Dorothy Nichols, Manitou.
Montague Stroud, Bertha Brikey, Cripple Creek.
Henry Bryant, O'Leary Botts, Cripple Creek.
Richard Clark, Miriam Kennedy, Independence.
Charles Fuller, Hattie Desmond, Cripple Creek.
William Speiss, Florence M. Rickard, Colorado Springs.
Fred Ahrens, Sadie Johnson, Colorado Springs.
F. J. Freshman, Cripple Creek, Sarah Volaski, New York. Jacob E. Blair, Colorado Springs, Sarah M. Kreeder, Chicago.

L. A. Tice left for Topeka last night.

C. C. Trailer went to Chicago yesterday.

Frank Crowe left for Chicago on last night's Santa Fe.

Mrs. F. F. Perry took last night's Santa Fe for Ft. Worth, Tex.

Mrs. Fred Wulfakuhlersky left for Kansas City via the Santa Fe last evening.

Mrs. George Marshall of Chicago is visiting her sister, Mrs. Albert M[illegible] of Platte avenue.

Mr. A. A. Pratt and daughter left town yesterday over the Rock Island for Lexington, Ky.

Colonel J. W. Ady and his son Paul leave today for California to be gone until October.

Miss Minnie Locke, who has been visiting in the city, returned to Chicago, her home, last night.

Mrs. Ballou will leave next month for a several months' visit in Canada with her daughter, Mrs. Bigger.

Fred Parker and Frank Allen headed a large party of merry bathers to the plunge at Manitou last night.

Mr. Wil Spicer yesterday had the misfortune to mangle a thumb badly between the chain and sprocket wheel of his bicycle.

A mining patent has been issued to the Greater Gold Belt Mining company for the Minnie Bell, Gold Leaf, Mocking Bird and Sunflower lodes.

[illegible]

Silver Republican Leaders Bound to Achieve Fusion

THEY EXPEL EVERY MEMBER

Chairman McKnight has More Trouble—The Deposed Committee Deposed the Chairman—Fusionists Will have Harmony When There is Only One Left—Everybody Mad—Charge of Forgery Not Denied.

When the Gazette yesterday undertook to pour balm upon the lacerated feelings of Chairman McKnight of the Silver Republican county committee and granted him the poor boon of expounding his wrongs before a sympathetic public, it little suspected the thunder cloud that was hanging over his head.

But the lightning was there, just the same.

If Mr. McKnight was a misused individual Thursday he is a martyr today and the always sympathetic public must again be called on, even though the absence of Mr. McKnight from the city prevents an authoritative personal statement from him.

The Telegraph's Reply.

The answer made to Mr. McKnight's charge of forgery in signing his name to the party call without his knowledge or consent was his deposition from the office of chairman. The Telegraph refused to print Mr. McKnight's statement either as news matter or as an advertisement and replied to the charge which was made by Mr. McKnight and not by the Gazette in an editorial as follows:

"We note with satisfaction that our esteemed contemporary, the Morning Coupon, has become the official mouthpiece of A. A. McKnight, the former chairman of the Silver Republican party of El Paso county and now happily removed from that position. This leads us to ask, 'Who is McKnight?' that he obtains such prominence in the only Wolcott daily in the state of Colorado.

"McKnight is the man who, for the sake of harmony, we permitted to retain the chairmanship of the Silver Republican party in this county until it was fully and finally determined that he had sold out, body, soul and breeches, to Wolcott.

"McKnight is the man who has been endeavoring to create dissensions in the Silver Republican party in the county with the ultimate intention of turning the organization over to the gold bugs. But it so happened that McKnight was on one side and the rest of the party on the other so that he did not cut much ice this trip.

"We are very glad to see McKnight has now a mouthpiece. It is fitting that the Wolcott people of the county should get together, as birds of a feather ought to.

"We shall expect to see more interesting [illegible] from Mr. Wolcott McKnight [illegible] on the Wolcott Gazette in time to come. [illegible]"

Incidentally it might be in order for Mr. McKnight to inquire of the Telegraph by whom was his authority given, and by whom was it revoked.

But the Gazette is not disposed to be unfair and gives the same prominence to the answer to the charge of forgery as to the accusation. Whether the reply is a sufficient answer to the charge the reader may determine.

Mr. McKnight's Deposition.

As for Mr. McKnight's deposition, if he is deposed, it happened this way.

On July 27 there was a meeting of the Silver Republican county committee at which 23 members out of a total of 7[illegible] were present. This meeting constituted an executive committee of six members.

On August 26 there was another meeting of the county central committee at which more than 50 members were present. At this meeting the action of the preceding meeting was repudiated and the resolution appointing an executive committee was declared to be null, void and illegal.

On September 1 the "executive committee" assembled in Cripple Creek and adopted a resolution deposing the chairman of the county committee. They did this in spite of three facts:

1. Whatever power they had was derived from the county committee of which Mr. McKnight was chairman.
2. Whatever power they had, had been taken from them by the body from which they received it.
3. The control of the chairman of the county committee, his removal, or the appointment of his successor had at no time been entrusted to them but was a [illegible] usurpation.

The details of the case are set forth more at length by the Cripple Creek Times, a Silver Republican paper which at the present time is playing with good success the role of independence and impartiality.

From the Cripple Creek Times.

The subcommittee of the county central Silver Republican committee, which was deposed by the full committee of which A. A. McKnight is chairman met yesterday in room 108 of the National hotel in conference with Silver Republicans of the Cripple Creek district. There were present of the sub-committee Messrs. Charles S. Sprague of the Evening Telegraph at Colorado Springs, George H. Kohn of Cripple Creek, Charles J. Hallett of Colorado Springs, F. N. Briggs of Victor, and A. C. Dutcher of Colorado Springs. Hon. Josiah W[illegible] was also present, as an advisor, together with W. S. Tarbell of the Citizen, a recent convert to the Democratic faith and late an acolyte to A. A. McKnight, the high priest of the so-called McKinley faction. There were others present but among them were not County Clerk Leavitt, Hon. J. C. Plumb, Hon. E. J. Eaton or Matt France. Neither was Chairman A. A. McKnight present and neither was James Wilson of Woodland Park, who participated with other regular members of the county central committee in deposing the sub-committee.

The object of the conference was to take counsel among themselves to find "just where they were at" in view of the action of the committee. The resolution which deposed the committee is as follows.

"Resolved, By the Silver Republican county central committee of El Paso county, Colorado, in regular session and duly convened according to the call of the chairman that we hereby assert the prerogatives and rights of this committee to attend to all matters relating to the calling of county conventions of our party and to arrange for the sending of delegates to the state, congressional and senatorial conventions of our party, and we expressly hereby repudiate as illegal and void the attempted action of a self-styled executive committee in attempting to arrange for a county convention, for the purposes above specified, and we hereby expressly declare illegal and void the acts of 23 members of this committee, the same being 13 less than a quorum of the committee, on the 27th day of July 1898, at which said meeting a resolution was adopted constituting A. A. McKnight, A. C. Dutcher, C. S. Sprague, F. N. Briggs, Geo. H. Kohn and C. J. Hallett an executive committee to call a county convention and to arrange to send delegates to the state, congressional and senatorial conventions of our party, and we hereby expressly declare illegal and void all acts and attempted acts of such so-called executive committee since its creation as aforesaid, and hereby expressly repudiate the acts of such committee and each and every act thereof."

The conference was called for 11 o'clock, but most of the morning and part of the afternoon were consumed in warming the chairs of the hotel rotunda and incidentally the ears of the absent member, Mr. Wilson, who was denounced in small pica as a traitor without a parallel. Editor Briggs, recently a Populist, but more recently a Silver Republican convert, now high in party councils, showed his zeal as a convert by clamoring like an aborigine for the scalp of Chairman McKnight. The last train from Woodland having arrived and the recalcitrant not having appeared, Editor Sprague became impatient and at his suggestion the White Wings left their perches and ascended to the upper regions. It did not take long to get down to business. Mr. Sprague threw the first bomb. It was as follows:

"A. A. McKnight is hereby deposed as chairman and member of the county central committee and executive committee of the Silver Republican party of El Paso county for these reasons:

"First. That on August 26, 1898, he presided at a meeting alleged and recognized by him as a meeting of the county central committee made up in a large majority of persons not legally members of said committee.

"Second. That he illegally appointed and recognized as committeemen at said meeting persons who were not members of the Silver Republican party, but who are notoriously opposed to the principles of our party.

"Third. That he recognized and assented to a resolution declaring the action of our central committee in creating an executive committee null and void, and declared all acts of said executive committee illegal.

"Fourth. That after the delegate convention had been called and published on authority of the county central committee, said A. A. McKnight called a second meeting of the central committee for the expressed purpose of appointing a delegation to the state convention, and at said meeting of the alleged central committee said McKnight, as chairman, recognized and approved a motion assuming the power and appointing a delegation to the state convention, contrary to the action of the executive committee and for the manifest purpose of disrupting the party."

This resolution was passed unanimously, and upon motion of Mr. Sprague, J. C. Plumb, of Colorado Springs, was elected successor to Mr. McKnight and also chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Sprague was selected a committee to confer with the proper committee from Douglas county in reference to the senatorial [illegible].

A committee consisting of Sprague and Dutcher for the east end of the county and Kohn and Peters for the west end of the county was appointed to arrange for caucuses. At these caucuses delegates are to be chosen for the county convention. This was made to dispense with primaries as it was believed to be hazardous to trust the precincts to the whims of the "enemy." These meetings will be held September 5, between 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Kohn, before adjourning, formulated a telegram to Chairman Broad which appears at the head of this article. It was not sent "collect" as an emissary of McKnight suggested, but was paid for by the committee.

The telegram referred to is as follows:

"Hon. Richard Broad Jr., Chairman of the State Central Committee, Golden, Colo.:

"We beg to inform you, that by virtue of the authority vested in us by the county central committee A. A. McKnight was removed as chairman and J. C. Plumb, of Colorado Springs, was elected chairman of the county central and executive committees. The executive committee of the party in El Paso county congratulates you on your vote at Glenwood Springs declaring that our duty to the state and to the common cause of silver required and demanded the union of all silver forces in Colorado against the party representing and advocating the gold standard. El Paso county will give 10,000 majority against any candidate for governor indorsed by the gold standard party.

(Signed) "Chas. S. Sprague,
"C. J. Hallett,
"A. C. Dutcher,
"F. N. Briggs
"Geo. H. Kohn."

MRS. BOTKIN'S CASE

Indictment Against Her Will Be On Charge of Sending Poison Through the Mails.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—Detective McVey, who came here from Delaware to procure the extradition of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning and her sister, made a statement today to the local newspapers, to the effect that John P. Dunning, husband of one of the victims, had positively identified the handwriting on the wrapper as that of Mrs. Botkin. He also said that Mrs. Dunning had identified the anonymous letters sent to Mrs. Dunning as being written by Mrs. Botkin.

Chief of Police Lees is determined that Mrs. Botkin shall be tried in the state of Delaware if possible. Tomorrow the grand jury will meet and the attendance of witnesses who will not now give their evidence to the authorities, will be compelled. The indictment, should there be one, will not be on a charge of murder, but on a charge of sending poison through the mails, a misdemeanor. Witnesses have been summoned from the interior and unless they answer all questions put to them through the grand jury, they will be sent to jail.

BELATED HELP.

China Thinks British Assurances Came Too Late.

Pekin, Aug. 30.—A high member of the Tsung Li Yamen (Chinese foreign office) who is a British sympathizer, complained in the course of a recent interview that Great Britain's assurances of support against Russian aggression were belated.

"Why," asks this functionary, "withhold such a declaration until Russia has secured Port Arthur and France obtained considerable concessions in the south? The disintegration of the empire has begun; today the necessity for strong action is less urgent than when Russia first obtained a foothold."

He admitted that China had broken her promises to England, but, as he argued, whenever Russian pressure was too strong, to be resisted. He complained of British ignorance of Russia's line of action, and asked, "Why does not England approach Russia directly with a declaration that Russian interference in China will be regarded as a casus belli?" It is useless to punish helpless China and to participate in the disintegration of the empire. The Tsung Li Yamen prefers that British influence should be paramount but it is unable to do anything unless England helps, with sword in hand."

Miles Coming Home.

Washington, Sept. 1.—General Miles is enroute from Porto Rico to the United States. He sailed from Ponce this afternoon on the transport Obdam and will arrive in this country probably next Monday.

The announcement of his departure was contained in the following cablegram received by Adjutant General Corbin tonight:

Ponce, Sept. 1, 1898.

Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington:

"General Miles and staff, nine companies Second Wisconsin with 828 officers and men, sailed 2 p. m. today, transport No. 30, Obdam.

Wilson,
Major General.

The following cablegram also was received from General Wilson:

Ponce, Sept. 1, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Chester sailed at 2:30 p. m. with General Schwann and staff, General Haines and staff, Fourth Pennsylvania, with 41 officers and 1,150 men.

Wilson,
Major General.

[illegible]

Chairman McKnight's Charges Against Fusion Leaders.

FORGERY OF A SIGNATURE

Mr. McKnight's Letter Which the Telegraph Refused to Publish Even as an Advertisement—Admitted that the Chairman's Name Was Signed Without His Knowledge or Consent—Desperate Tactics to Force Union With Populists and Democrats.

Mr. McKnight, chairman of the alleged Silver Republican county central committee, is in trouble. His official authority has been usurped and his official prerogatives ignored. In mining parlance, his claim has been jumped. When Mr. McKnight got hold of one of the silver plated Republican newspapers the other day, it is putting it very mildly to say that he was mad. There was a call for a Silver Republican county convention issued with all apparent solemnity and in due form and with Mr. McKnight's name signed to it as chairman of the committee. At first he could hardly believe his eyes. He knew that he had never signed the call himself, and while Mr. McKnight knows a thing or two about politics, his experiences have not yet taught him the exact caliber of his present associates. His tender confidence in human nature was shown by the fact that he went to the organist of the party organ for redress. He represented, or at least Mr. McKnight says that he did, to Mr. Sprague that he had been unfairly treated. His name had been signed without his knowledge or consent. It was as clear a case of political forgery as was ever perpetrated. And Mr. Sprague admitted it, so Mr. McKnight says. "I told Dutcher (Dutcher is the "Silver Republican" secretary) that he ought not to have done that." That's what Mr. McKnight says Mr. Sprague said. But when it came to doing anything to fix the matter up, that was a very different proposition. The call was signed and published whether Mr. McKnight signed his name to it himself or whether some one else forged his signature, and it would never do to begin a campaign with a public confession of political forgery. It was hard on Mr. McKnight, but better men than he and Captain Dreyfus have suffered while innocent for the benefit of a noble cause. How could things fuse if somebody or something didn't get hot?

Then Mr. McKnight came over to the Gazette office with the statement which the Telegraph refused to print either as a matter of justice or as advertising at regular rates. And the Gazette, which has no interest in the matter either way, but believes in giving everybody a fair chance to tell his side of the story, prints here Mr. McKnight's communication:

To the Editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette, Colorado Springs, Colorado:

My Dear Sir: On Wednesday, August 31, 1898 I personally called upon Mr. Charles S. Sprague, the editor of the Evening Telegraph, and presented him with a notice, requesting that he print the same in his paper.

The following is a copy of the notice:

To the Silver Republicans of El Paso County, Colorado, and to all Concerned:

You are hereby notified that a certain alleged call for a Silver Republican convention, dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, August 24, 1898, calling a county convention of the Silver Republicans of El Paso county, Colorado, to be held on Tuesday, September 6, 1898, and purporting to be signed by the undersigned, as chairman, and A. C. Dutcher, as secretary, is illegal and void; that said call is not issued or published by authority of the Silver Republican county central committee of El Paso county, and that the alleged signature of A. A. McKnight thereto is a forgery.

This notice is given in order that the Silver Republican electors of El Paso county, Colorado, may not be deceived.

(Signed.) A. A. McKnight,
Chairman of Silver Republican County Central Committee of El Paso County, Colorado.

Mr. Sprague refused to print the notice, although I offered to pay regular advertising rates if he demanded. The notice was prepared by me and I requested its publication in order that the Silver Republicans of El Paso county might not be deceived.

It was presented to the Evening Telegraph for publication for the reason that that paper pretends and claims to be the organ of that party in this county.

Mr. Sprague stated to me during our conversation that he knew that I had not signed the call, which is now being published in the Evening Telegraph and had told Mr. A. C. Dutcher, the secretary of the committee, that my name should not have been affixed thereto.

Inasmuch as the so-called organ of the Silver Republican party of the city of Colorado Springs has refused to publish this notice, I have no recourse now but to request some other newspaper to give the same publication. Will you kindly do so?

A. A. McKnight,
Chairman of Silver Republican County Central Committee of El Paso County, Colorado.

CHINESE SITUATION.

Government Will Appeal to Treaty Powers for Protection Against Russian Aggression.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 31.—The Royal mail steamer Empress of China arrived here from Hong Kong and Yokohama this morning bringing Oriental advices up to August 19.

Pekin reports confirm the statement that the Chinese government has determined to appeal to all the treaty powers for protection against Russian aggression.

Russia has vigorously protested against the reorganization of the Chinese army and navy under British auspices. The papers say it is much to be hoped that England will not weaken, that China will be firm and that the United States will give them the fullest moral support. Chinese papers publish the contract made between Tsheng Taotai and a Belgian syndicate of the Lu Han railway. It is a very different enterprise from the original project. The Belgians have practically transferred their contract to the Russian government, the Russo-Chinese bank openly holding 78,000 out of 225,000 shares, while it practically owns the remaining shares.

A Zola Witness Arrested.

Paris, Aug. 30.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry, who was one of the witnesses in the recent trial of Emile Zola to contradict minor points of testimony given by Colonel Picquart, and who was subsequently wounded in a duel with the latter officer, was arrested today and conducted to Fort Valern by order of the minister of war, Godfrey Cavaignac.

The arrest was the result of a discovery that Lieutenant Henry was the author of a letter involved in the Dreyfus case.

Kansas Populist Nominated.

Clay Center, Kan., Sept. 1.—Fusion was effected in the first Kansas congressional district today when Congressman William D. Vincent, the Populist nominee, received the nomination of the Democrats.

Baker Renominated.

Baltimore, Sept. 1.—The Republicans of the Second Maryland congressional district today re-nominated W. B. Baker of Harford county.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

[illegible]

One of the Best Festivals Ever Held in Rocky Ford.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DEVOURED

Guests from Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo and Other Cities of the State Were Royally Entertained—Arkansas Valley Fair Now in Progress at the Melon City.

(Staff Correspondence.)

Rocky Ford, Colo., Sept. 1.—Thousands have journeyed to the mecca of the Arkansas valley today and partaken of the splendid hospitality of the people of Otero county. Train after train has pulled into the little city that is known as the watermelon center of the west, and unloaded human freight bent upon devouring the choice red product of this blessed valley. The Arkansas Valley Fair is in full blast and watermelon day is on in all of its glory. Visitors from all over the state are enjoying themselves in the pretty grove just outside of the fair grounds while the big pile of luscious fruit of the vine is rapidly being diminished.

Thousands of Visitors.

The crowd in attendance upon watermelon day is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000. Some say that the crowd is not so large as last year but old-timers who have journeyed to the "Ford" each melon day for the past 12 years, say that the town is crowded more than ever in its past history.

Early this morning special and regular trains on the Santa Fe began bringing in visitors from Manzanillo, La Junta, Pueblo, Fowler, Canon City and other places. Then at 9:30 the regular south bound fast mail brought in a large crowd from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. A half hour later a special train of nine coaches brought in many more people from the same cities. About 500 Colorado Springs people, including Mayor Irvine and other distinguished guests came down to join in the festivities of watermelon day. In the meantime the Arkansas valley people came into the city in droves. All of the country roads were lined with vehicles early in the day. Melon growers with their wives or sweethearts were bound for the fair grounds to devour the fruit of their farms.

A Magnificent Sight.

Excursion trains were met at the depot by committees of citizens headed by a band and were escorted to the fair grounds to partake of the luscious watermelons and cantaloupes.

In the grove just outside the grounds a beautiful sight was presented. Inside an enclosure about 100 feet long and 25 feet wide, were stacked 15,000 large specimens of the ovoid or roundish fruit of the cucurbitaceous plant. The Rocky Ford melons in all their glory were there ready to be devoured by the hungry horde. Many attendants slashed the juicy fruit for the guests and the feast began. Thousands of cantaloupes were also to be had simply for the asking. One could eat as much as desired and take away as many as could be carried. Hundreds of people availed themselves of this opportunity to take a melon to their friends.

The attack on the melon pile lasted all day. Not satisfied with the first sortie, people would come outside the fair grounds and make other attempts to devour everything in sight! Watermelon day of 1898 will go down in history as one of the best ever held in Rocky Ford. The hospitable people treated the visitors royally and a genuine good time was had by everyone.

Arkansas Valley Fair.

The annual fair now being held at Rocky Ford offers a splendid opportunity to view the products of this valley. The exhibits are unusually fine this year and the attendance has been above the average.

Over 600 plates of luscious apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, prunes, plums, almonds and grapes are shown in the building used for this purpose. Messrs. J. H. Crowley, J. U. Dye and other well known growers are exhibiting especially fine specimens. The exhibit of poultry and pit stock is also very fine, while the live stock exhibit has never been surpassed.

This afternoon some splendid racing occurred on the track. The sports included bicycle races and trotting events. Such well known horses as Louise M., Ophelia and Raymond M were entered. A relay cowboy race also excited great interest. Both grand stands were crowded with people.

Tomorrow will witness the closing scenes of the fair. It has been a great success and has been enjoyed by thousands. A splendid programme of races has been arranged for the afternoon.

C. P. D. W.

Garcia's Removal.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Senor Albertini, in charge of the Cuban legation here during the absence of Senor Quesada, in New York, said tonight that the legation here or in New York had no information tending to confirm the reports that General Calixto Garcia had been removed from the command of the Cuban troops in eastern Cuba, and that General Lacret had been appointed his successor.

Nominated Noonan.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 30.—The Republican congressional convention of the Thirteenth district nominated ex-Congressman George H. Noonan for congress on a platform in favor of protection, sound money, territorial expansion and increase of the army and navy.

HAVE YOU A SON, BROTHER

Husband or Lover in the Army or Navy? Mail him today a 25c package of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. All who march, walk or stand, need it. It cures aching, tired, sore, swollen, sweating feet, and makes hot, tight or new shoes easy. Feet can't blister, get sore or callous where Allen's Foot-Ease is used. 10,000 testimonials. All druggists and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

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THE SILVER REPUBLICAN PARTY AND FUSION.

The dissensions in the Silver Republican party work against the fusion projects of some of its leaders in a double way.

In the first place it is a doubtful question whether the Silver Republican party at its state convention will consent to any fusion with Democrats and Populists, even upon the most favorable terms that might be secured by a thoroughly united Silver Republican party controlling the loyal votes of all of its adherents of two years ago. There is hardly a county in the state where there are Silver Republicans in any considerable number where the fusion prospects are anything like what the fusion leaders would desire.

In Arapahoe the delegates to the state convention are claimed by both the fusion and the anti-fusion factions with equal positiveness, and so far as an outsider can determine with equally good grounds. If there is anything to choose the anti-fusionists certainly have the better prospects.

In El Paso county the fight is still an open one, and the prospects of fusion [illegible] upon the determination of the point of what constitutes a Silver Republican. If the county convention decides that a suspicion of anti-fusion sentiment [illegible] from the party, the [illegible] will select a fusion delegation to the state convention, but will do so at a cost of more than one-half of the party [illegible]. On the other hand if the [illegible] there will be [illegible] delegation from El Paso county to the state convention.

In Pueblo county the situation is best expressed by saying that immediately after the state convention, if not before, there will not be any Silver Republican [illegible] in that county. The fate which inevitably awaits the party throughout the state is already upon it at Pueblo. The men who have any claim to the name of Republican are pretty well back where they belong, while the anti-Republicans have come to be called Democrats or Populists, as they really are.

In Las Animas county the situation is even more emphatically anti-fusion than it is in Pueblo. The Republicans are united and confident of success against their united foes.

In Lake county the key to the situation is the determination of the business men of the city of Leadville to enforce law and order irrespective of party politics. The Silver Republican party is the rallying point for the property owners while the Populist party represents riot and anarchy. No state committee nor anybody nor anything else can enforce fusion of Lake County Silver Republicans and Populists (the Democrats have dropped out of sight) and any attempt to do so will result in driving the Silver Republicans in a body with party, officers and organization back into the Republican fold.

In the counties of the northeast, such as Larimer, Boulder and Jefferson, there are solid grounds for believing that the present strength of the straight Republican party is at least one-third greater than it was two years ago, without taking into consideration the growth of anti-fusion sentiment among those who still call themselves Silver Republicans.

We cannot speak with equal knowledge of the other counties of the state. The Denver News prints the following tables, the first being the fusion delegates admitted by the anti-fusionists and the second the fusion delegates claimed by the fusionists, without consideration of El Paso, Pueblo and Arapahoe:

Larimer county, 3; Garfield, 5; Delta 7; Routt, 3; Mesa, 2; La Plata, 11; Jefferson, [illegible]; Boulder, 4; Gunnison, 3, and Weld, 5, a grand total of 47.

Bent, 5; Boulder, 5; Chaffee, 8; Clear Creek, 9; Custer, 6; Delta, 5; Dolores, 3; Douglas, 6; Eagle, 6; Fremont, 12; Garfield, 7; Gilpin, 9; Grand, 3; Gunnison, 9; Huerfano, 10; Jefferson, 11; Larimer, 11; Lake, 17; La Plata, 11; Mesa, 7; Monrose, Ouray, 7; Park, 5; Pitkin, 8; Pueblo, 31; Rio Blanco, 4; Routt, 6; San Miguel, 6 out of 10; San Juan, 5; Summit, 6; Weld, 12 out of 16; Morgan, 3 out of 4.

In connection with these is the significant statement that the chairman of the state central committee who will determine the preliminary roll call of the state convention, is an anti-fusionist. The total representation of the state in the convention is 549.

The second way in which Silver Republican dissensions will operate against the schemes of the fusion leaders is in diminishing the claims which they may reasonably make for consideration in the conference committee. In making up the ticket the Silver Republicans will base their claims upon the number of votes they are supposed to have cast two years ago. They will be satisfied with nothing less and will truthfully urge in support of their claims that to give them less will result in driving from the party a large number of voters, in addition to the 50 per cent. who are already outspoken against fusion. On the other hand the Democrats and Populists will hardly be disposed to see the political wisdom of giving a full measure of representation on the ticket to a party which confesses that it can control only one-half of its nominal votes. The tables printed by the News and given above, are further significant as showing that the Populist and Democratic conference committees will not be disposed to buy silver-plated bricks at the rate of $1.29 an ounce from the Sprague-Eddy-Stevenson gang, even if the latter should achieve the improbable and control the Silver Republican state convention.

The following facts are beyond question:

The Silver Republican party has already lost a large number of its adherents to the straight Republicans.

A large number of those who are still nominally Silver Republicans are opposed to fusion with Democrats and Populists. Probably there are enough of the anti-fusionists to control the state convention.

A large number of those now Silver Republicans will leave the party and join with Republicans in opposition to any plan of fusion that may be adopted.

The fusionist Silver Republicans can only command the support of a fraction of their party associates to any plan of fusion that may be arranged, while any cutting down of their extravagant claims to representation on the ticket will further reduce their numbers.

The Populists and Democrats are on to the game, and they will have to be "showed" by the Silver Republicans for every allowance that the latter receive from the conference committee.

WHAT IS A SILVER REPUBLICAN?

The idea of a Silver Republican which is held by some of the leaders of the so-called party in this county is that it is a person who is at no time and under no conditions a Republican although he has been such and is not yet anything else in name. According to his idea a man may vote for a Populist or a Democrat and he may do his best to help in obtaining Populist or Democratic supremacy in nation, state or county without ceasing to be a "Silver Republican" but the voter who casts a Republican ballot, or the candidate who receives the endorsement of a Republican convention or the politician who believes that the interests of the Silver Republican party—if there is such a thing—are to be found in alliance with Republicans rather than with Populists and Democrats, ceases from that minute to be a "Silver Republican," and no longer deserves consideration from his political associates. In some cases the idea goes farther, and the man who falls even a little behind his associates in his unreasoning and fanatic hatred and denunciation of his former political associates in the Republican party is declared to be no longer a "Silver Republican."

The latest instance of this kind is in the attempted deposition of Chairman McKnight from his position at the head of the El Paso "Silver Republican" county central committee. Mr. McKnight was elected as chairman in due form, and his authority and right to his position were unquestioned. The committee at a meeting at which less than a quorum were present appointed a sub-committee, and afterwards at a larger meeting discharged the sub-committee and revoked its authority; whereupon the sub-committee now claims to have deposed the chairman and appointed his successor, giving as a reason for their action a declaration which is tantamount to the assertion that Mr. McKnight as chairman had decided that 23 was not a quorum of a committee of 71 and that he was not in favor of unqualified and unconditional fusion with Populists and Democrats.

Now it may occur to the man who is not a politician to wonder if the slightest lack of hostility to everything Republican and the slightest lack of friendliness to everything that is anti-Republican is to be a reason for exclusion from a share in the management of the Silver Republican party, any rules of political organization or of parliamentary practice to the contrary notwithstanding, why it is that the name "Republican" is retained in the "Silver Republican" title. Why is it that a man who hates a Republican worse than he hates a Populist or a Democrat, who will not even vote for a candidate who is endorsed by Republicans, who is a member of a sub-committee constituted by less than a quorum and formally repudiated by a majority vote of a quorum undertakes to depose for the reason given the chairman of the main committee from which the sub-committee derives its authority, why should such a man still claim to be a "Silver Republican," or any other kind of a Republican?

The answer is not far to seek. The "Silver" to be spoken of in quotation marks leaves the "Republican" in his name as a salve to his self-respect. In his deepest consciousness there lingers the opinion of his present political allies which he gained before he left his old party and in spite of the position to which he has fallen he dislikes to be called a Democrat or a Populist. But more than that, it is absolutely essential for the success of the political dirty work that is being undertaken in El Paso county just now that the voter should be deceived. There are too many persons to whom the party name means more than it should. The "Republican" which lingers in the "Silver Republican" name long after every vestige of Republicanism in the "party" has been changed to bitterest hostility, is left there in order that the unthinking and careless may be led to believe that "Silver Republican" in El Paso county means Republican with the addition of silver, when it really means nothing of the sort, when it has not the slightest trace or flavor or remnant of Republicanism of any kind, and when the least suspicion of anything of the kind is a signal for immediate excommunication from the "Silver Republican" ranks.

THE WAR'S FATALITIES.

Now that the Spanish-American war is over, it is interesting to note the number and causes of fatalities on the American side.

Of course, it is well nigh impossible to arrive at exact figures, as many perished whose names cannot be secured and who will be classified among the "missing" without any knowledge of whether they are alive or dead.

As near as can be learned the number of soldiers who have been killed in battle and have died of disease in camps during the war with Spain, is as follows:

While 350 officers and men have been killed in battle or died of wounds received, there have died of disease in camps between 1,200 and 2,000 volunteers and regulars.

The names have been secured of 1,281 who died in camp or on transports, or at home after contracting the malarial fever at one of the camps. There is no doubt about the 1,281 whose names have been secured. Neither is there much doubt that there are hundreds of dead whose names could not be secured on account of lack of records and the inability or unwillingness of army officers to furnish lists of the dead.

The following are the statistics of dead in each camp.

Camp Thomas, 352; Santiago, 241; San Francisco, 78; Camp Alger, 75; Camp Wikoff 63; Jacksonville, 50; Tampa, 58; Miami, 36; Fernandina, Lakeland, Camp Meade and other minor points in private hospitals at home, etc., 115, state camps, 36; transports and hospital ships, 90. Total, 1,281.

Deaths are attributed to the following causes: Typhoid fever, 515; yellow fever, 84; dysentery, 67; meningitis, 47; malarial, 81; pneumonia, 61; causes reported as fever, 186; miscellaneous ailments or diagnosis not reported, 327.

Of the regular army 29 are dead. Massachusetts is second with 104, Illinois third with 100, Michigan fourth with 91, New York fifth with 85.

FUSION METHODS.

The method by which some of the Silver Republican leaders in El Paso county expect to force the "party" into an alliance with Populists and Democrats have been again illustrated. The plan adopted is for those who are running the party to assume all the power whether they are entitled to it or not and to commit the party in that way to a course of action which is in accordance with their own interests. At the meeting of the county central committee there were present 23 members of of a total of 71 and of these 11 were in favor of the [illegible]. By the slender majority of three in a meeting at which a quorum was not present the resolution was adopted. At a subsequent meeting of the committee at which a quorum was present, 53 out of the 71, the resolution was rescinded and repudiated and the committee declined to put itself on record as to its future relations to other parties.

But this is not the worst of it. After the no-quorum meeting had adopted the resolution it became necessary to call a convention and to call it in such a way that the fusionists should control the temporary organization. The county chairman was not in sympathy with the fusion plan as was well known, so the call was issued and the chairman's name was signed to it without his knowledge and consent. This is the call that has been appearing in the Evening Telegraph and other self-styled Silver Republican papers, each bearing a forged signature and showing on its face evidence of the extent to which the little coterie of El Paso Silver Republican leaders are prepared to go in order to accomplish their ends.

Chairman McKnight has appealed in vain for justice. The fact that his name was used without authority is admitted but any reparation is refused. The Telegraph declines to print a statement from him and closes its advertising as well as its news columns to him. They know that they are in the wrong, they know that his statement is true. But they are bound to secure fusion at any cost. Perhaps they know that the only possible way to secure it is by fraud, forgery and deception. It is their last chance and the chance is not a very good one.

THE NEW NAVY.

The recent war with Spain furnished the first opportunity for a real test of the heavy battleships, and their effective work answers the arguments that had previously been made against them. They have demonstrated that the criticism of foreign experts was at fault when they declared that our ships were too heavily armed to be good sea boats or to be effectively handled in battle. The Oregon, Iowa, Massachusetts and Indiana and the first-class cruisers New York and Brooklyn are armed as heavily as British vessels of the largest size. This load of armament was supposed to make them topheavy in bad weather and too complicated in time of action, but they have shown that they can steam at speed in any kind of a sea, and they can silence the enemy's guns by their terrible storm of shot. When our battleships were first inaugurated more than a dozen years ago, it was believed impossible to give a heavy ship like the Oregon a speed exceeding thirteen knots, but Captain Clark demonstrated that such a vessel could be steamed up to nearly nineteen knots an hour, and the Oregon's invaluable assistance in the capture of the Colon proved the necessity of having such speed for all first-class war vessels.

This necessity is recognized by the United States government. The latest plans contemplate the construction of battleships that are to be equal to the largest which are being built by Great Britain, and the cruisers are to be the equal of the best that sail the ocean. The battleships will have a minimum speed of 18½ knots, and the cruisers must be able to steam 22 knots or better. In the new navy extreme speed will be sacrificed to secure an increased sphere of effectiveness. The vessels to be built will have greater coal-carrying capacity, in order to make them available for service at long range. The ineffectiveness of Cervera's fleet may be attributed as much to lack of coal room on board his ships as to anything else. Cervera took the shortest route from the Cape Verde Islands to the West Indies and traveled at slow speed to economize his fuel, but he had to put in at Martinique and betray his presence to the American navy. Had Cervera been able to keep at sea for a week after his arrival on this side, he could have fallen upon Sampson at Porto Rico before the latter could summon his flying squadron to his aid. Commodore Watson did not go after Camara's ships in the Mediterranean because he would need a fleet of colliers. But in future wars, if we are to have any, the United States will be able to go after whatever she wants. The new ships are to have a steaming radius of 8,000 miles or more.

Another feature of the new navy will be the construction of a number of small but heavily armed cruisers of moderate speed and light draft. These crafts are designed for navigating the shallow bays and tortuous passages which abound in the West Indies, to do the work in shallow waters done by our torpedo boats, converted tugs and lighthouse tenders in the late war.

Among the new ships that are to be built are three large battleships one-third larger and one-fourth swifter than the Oregon and at least as strong in armament and armor as that splendid fighting machine. Then there are to be two cruisers superior to the New York and Brooklyn, one-third larger and two knots faster than either of those vessels. Three vessels of the Olympia class are also to be constructed, but more powerful and of greater speed. Six small cruisers, superior to the Marblehead in speed and coal carrying capacity, are also proposed. In all the designs two elements of efficiency have been kept in mind: speed and coal carrying capacity. Four classes of ships now in the navy are to be met and the new vessels to be superior to anything of their class now in existence. The navy, as thus augmented, will still be inferior to those of at least three other powers, reckoning by tonnage, but when manned by American officers and seamen our navy will be able to successfully cope with the best of them.

The people are ready to sanction the building of an adequate navy. There is no better peace preserver, and this country can well afford to maintain a large force of powerful battleships. From revolutionary days up to the present time the United States navy has been in a condition of unpreparedness. It has always greatly distinguished itself because of the skill of its officers and the bravery and intelligence of its men rather than because of its strength in ships and guns. In these days of steam and high-power guns it is not possible to improvise a navy in a few months, as it was in the olden days, but requires years to build and equip a great battleship. But this condition of unpreparedness will not long exist, and before there is again need for the actual war service of our vessels, the United States will have a navy commensurate with the size and wealth of the country, and the size of commercial interests to be protected.

The Philadelphia Ledger cracks the nut and deftly extracts the kernel, in this fashion: "The American Bankers' Association at its meeting in Denver, is giving the people of Colorado something to think about on the subject of national finances and financial methods. President Hendrix delivered the funeral oration over the corpse of the 'hard times' issue, on which the silverites made their campaign two years ago, with headquarters in Colorado. He said: 'The only thing we know with certainty about hard times is that they have at last come to an end.' And then he went into a few massive and impressive details. The first six months of 1898 broke all records for the magnitude of their business. The banks never had so many deposits and never held so much gold, the railroads never carried so much freight, the money circulation increased nearly $200,000,000, and most of it was gold; two great harvests have been cashed and a third is getting ready; less than five per cent. of the railroad mileage, out of 20 per cent. in 1894, remains in the hands of receivers'—and so on. The country is prosperous because the silver issue was defeated at the polls, and even the people of Colorado are bound to be prosperous in spite of themselves. In 1896 the people of Colorado saw no hope except in the free coinage of silver, they did not get it, and Colorado is now enjoying the greatest degree of prosperity in its history."

Notwithstanding the fact that the peace protocol prevented General Miles from engaging in any important engagements, the Porto Rico campaign should bring to him new laurels. Miles' management of that campaign exhibited such consummate wisdom that it should add new luster to his fame as a soldier. His plans were well laid to capture the island with as little loss of life as possible, and yet without any possibility of defeat. His dealings with the surrendered Spaniards and the Porto Rico civilians were such as to prevent lawlessness and disorder, and to change the allegiance of the island from Spain to the United States with scarcely more friction than attends a change of government in one of our own states. General Miles has again demonstrated that he understands the business in which he is engaged.

This Alger agitation is merely a pretext. With a great many people it is anything to discredit a Republican administration.

[illegible]

Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Commercial Summaries.

SMALL NUMBER OF FAILURES

Those of August were Less than in Any Month for Five Years—Defaulted Liabilities Comparatively Small—Clearings the Largest Ever Known in the Month of August—Large Volume of Business.

New York, Sept. 2.—R. G. Dun & Co's. weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:

The smallest failures ever recorded in any month for five years were those of August. No other month since the monthly reports were commenced by Dun's Review exclusively has shown defaulted liabilities as small within $1,000,000 and the ratio of such defaults to solvent business, represented by exchanges through all clearing houses, only $105.70 in $100,000 is smaller by 26.5 per cent. than in any previous month. The clearings have been the largest ever known in August and 25.0 per cent. larger than in 1892.

Large Volume of Business.

The enormous volume of business in a month usually one of the most inactive of the year demands attention. Postponement during the months of war of some contracts and purchases which have not come forward explains part of the increase, and the strong absorption of securities explains part, but there has also been a great decline in the average of prices of all commodities, so that it takes a much larger volume of business in tons or bushels to make up transactions amounting to a million more than in 1892. It is therefore strictly true that the business is larger than in the very best of all past years and yet there is every prospect of a much larger increase. There is no room to doubt that the wheat crop even though it may fall a shade below some estimates, will prove the largest ever harvested, and although Broomhall's estimates Europe's crop at 2,220,000,000 bushels more than the last, that would be only about an average yield while other evidence is less favorable. Foreign buying has been strong, Atlantic exports for the week have been 2,728,578 bushels, against 5,551,278 bushels last year, and Pacific exports [illegible] bushels against 58,651 bushels last year. But receipts at the west are increasing and the price has dropped five cents for spot though the September option is 7¼ cents lower for the week.

Improvement in Iron Industry.

The improvement in the iron industry has not only continued but becomes more impressive because, after enormous business which has satisfied the needs of great consumers for months to come, the demand for products is so great that both materials and products gradually advance in price. Bessemer pigs has risen to $10.75 at Pittsburg. The advance in tin plates, in spite of production far greater than was thought possible, not long ago, is evidence that the consumption of steel in that branch will be heavy. The wire nail works also report a better demand and the output of Connellsville coke has started up, gaining 10,000 tons for the week.

Failures for the week were 171 in the United States against 191 last year and 22 in Canada against 25 last year.

Bradstreet's Review.

New York, Sept. 2.—Bradstreets tomorrow will say:

The advent of September finds fall trade apparently in full swing at the west and northwest and more reported doing at southern Mississippi valley points and in the east but the volume of business during August is confirmed by aggregates of monthly bank clearings, which show unprecedentedly large totals for that month, little below, indeed, the immense monthly aggregates of last winter. Reports from the iron and steel trade are in a high degree favorable, the tonnage movement being unprecedentedly large and the line of prices firm at the advances recently scored. Business in steel is exceptionally large. The western crop situation remains practically unchanged, cash wheat being lower on a rather larger movement of spring wheat, but an active demand for export has furnished sustaining power.

Distributive trade is active in the west and northwest with dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, millinery, clothing and hardware in most active distribution to jobbers, and iron, steel and most of its products in active demand and consumption by manufacturers. An increased business is reported in the southern Mississippi valley.

Failures in the United States were 164 this week, against 172 last week, 197 in 1897, [illegible] in 1896; 184 in 1895 and 227 in 1894. Failures in the Dominion of Canada were 23 against 27 last week, 28 this week last year, and 32 in 1896 and 29 in 1894.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Prices For the Past Week Have Been Irregular.

New York, Sept. 2.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

Prices have been irregular and at the beginning of the week the tone of speculation was reactionary. Large interests were disposed to withdraw support or to act on the bear side and there was more or less liquidation of the large bull account open for the public. London also sold and the firmness of the money market checked speculative buying in spite of the weakness of exchange and the increasing probability of gold imports. The news that some gold was coming to the United States from Australia and London seemed, however, to diminish pressure in the money market and arrested enforced liquidation of stocks. Later on the market, though still irregular, exhibited a firmer tone, advances being scored in the Pacific stocks, while shorts covered in Manhattan, Peoples Gas, Sugar and other portions of the list, which had been depressed by bear selling. At the same time London showed increased readiness to purchase here, although interests there had advanced sharply on fears of a drain of gold to the United States. The extreme heat at the west was reported to have injured the corn crop and on this the grangers' shares were quite heavy. It was noted throughout the week the market did not move in unison and its interests were mainly confined to particular groups moving for special reasons or under the manipulation of professionals. In fact the latter element have been more in evidence than for some time past while commission houses are less active. Additional evidence of the decrease of public interest is furnished by the smaller volume of transactions.

The bond market has shared in these peculiarities. The transactions in bonds were smaller and some of the more active investments and some of the speculative specialties have receded as to price. On the other hand, the railroad bond list shows other issues which have advanced notably those of the Northern Pacific road, while new records have been made in some low priced bonds, like those of the Colorado Midland.

Governments have been less active and the older issues are fractionally lower, while the new 3s fell from 105¾ to 104, rallying to 105½. The decline was on the accelerated delivery of allotments of $1,000,000 and the issue of notice of allotment to subscribers for $4,000 amounts of new bonds.

Bank Clearings.

New York, Sept. 2.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ending September 1 with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$10,150,577	19.6	....
Boston	99,593,555	18.6	....
Chicago	93,543,311	....	3.1
Philadelphia	61,782,785	....	1.5
St. Louis	21,955,051	....	16.5
Pittsburg	17,792,965	10.7	....
Baltimore	14,696,723	....	18.0
San Francisco	13,264,107	....	18.1
Cincinnati	10,629,550	....	1.6
Kansas City	10,280,275	....	11.5
New Orleans	5,086,116	....	....
Minneapolis	7,291,463	....	10.9
St. Paul	3,470,310	18.6	....
Omaha	5,961,620	29.8	....
Denver	2,240,133	9.5	....
Totals U. S.	$1,269,281,948	12.4	....
Totals outside N. Y.	158,931,071	1.5	....
Dominion of Canada.			
Totals	$21,891,197	....	1.1

CURRENCY SIXES.

Secretary of the Treasury Offers to Redeem Balance of Bonds.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The secretary of the treasury today issued the following circular offering to redeem the balance of the bonds issued to the Pacific roads:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, Sept. 3, 1898.

By virtue of authority contained in existing law, the secretary of the treasury hereby gives public notice that U. S. 6 per cents. of the face value of $14,004,560 issued under acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, in aid of certain Pacific railroads, as stated below and commonly known as "Currency sixes" will be redeemed at any time during the month of September with the interest to and including December 31, 1898, less a rebate of one-half of one per cent. upon the face value of the bonds.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 and were issued in aid of the following named railroads: Central Pacific railroad, $10,267,000; Union Pacific railroad, $175,000; Western Pacific railroad, $1,670,000; total, $11,604,560. Packages containing bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the secretary of the treasury, division of loans and currency, Washington, D. C., and the bonds should be assigned to the secretary of the treasury for redemption.

Assignment must be dated and properly acknowledged as prescribed in the note printed on the back of each bond. Where checks in payment are desired in favor of anyone but the payee, the bonds should be assigned to the "secretary of the treasury for redemption for account of ———." (Here insert the name of the person to whose order the check should be made payable.)

Lyman J. Gage,
Secretary of Treasury.

The Financier's Review.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Financier says: The question that confronts the New York banks at present is how to furnish the $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 usually required to move the crops, on a reserve that is below $15,000,000. Ordinarily the situation would be regarded as critical, but conditions are such that money rates have advanced barely one per cent. and the outlook is regarded with equanimity.

The surplus reserve of the banks is now lower than at any time since the presidential election of 1896. It will be recalled that money during the close of that campaign rose to prohibitive figures and gold flowed from Europe in consequence. It does not seem possible that specie imports will be delayed much longer, but the incentive of very high rates will be lacking. The domestic money supply was never more abundant, but the sale of bonds and the collection of war taxes coupled with a stoppage of heavy expenditures, are locking up the money at the treasury at the expense of the banks. If this money can be placed in depository institutions, the situation will be relieved, but the difficulty of obtaining bonds as security for public deposits stands at the highest point in its history, while the majority of the New York banks are loaned up to their legal limit and many are below the required reserve.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Nearly everything was against the price of wheat. The heat was so intense that it seriously curtailed trading. In addition Liverpools cable were weak and receipts in the northwest continued to increase at a rapid rate. Longs got disgusted and sold freely of wheat that cost more money than was procurable at any time today. The fact that the New York produce exchange was closed prevented the execution of any shipping business and as all exchanges will be closed here Monday traders feared they might have to face very heavy receipts, both here and in the northwest Tuesday morning. Minneapolis and Duluth markets were very weak and helped to create the heaviness prevailing here. Some wheat was said to have been bought at Minneapolis by a Chicago house and sold here at a profit for September delivery.

The number of cars received at Minneapolis and Duluth was 607 compared with 180 a year ago. The market continued to droop during the last half hour of the session. Longs showed increased discouragement and liquidated freely and short selling became more aggressive.

Corn was strong at the start but became weak, the principal reason being the heaviness in wheat.

Oats followed wheat and corn.

Provisions were depressed on yellow fever scare.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat No. 2—				
Sept.	62⅞	63⅛	62	62¼
Oct.	....	....	....	....
Dec.	61⅛	61¼	60½	60⅝
May	63⅛	63¼	62⅝	62¾
Corn No. 2—				
Sept.	30½	30½	30⅛	30⅛
Oct.	....	....	....	....
Dec.	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30⅜
May	32⅝	32¾	32½	32½
Oats No. 2—				
Sept.	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
Dec.	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½
May	21⅞	22	21⅞	21⅞
Mess Pork per bbl.—				
Sept.	8.62½	8.65	8.57	8.42½
Oct.	8.67½	8.67½	8.40	8.45
Dec.	8.72½	8.72½	8.50	8.50
Lard per 100 lbs.—				
Sept.	....	....	....	4.95
Oct.	5.02½	5.02½	4.95	4.95
Dec.	5.05	5.05	5.00	5.00
Short Ribs per 100 lbs.—				
Sept.	5.30	5.30	5.22½	5.25
Oct.	5.30	5.30	5.22½	5.22½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Dull.

No. 2 spring wheat, 62; No. 3 spring wheat, 58@63; No. 2 red, 65; No. 2 corn, 30¼; No. 2 oats, 20½; No. 2 white, 21@23, No. 3 white, 22@23; No. 2 rye, 48; No. 2 barley, 32@42; No. 1 flax, seed, 1.60; mess pork per bbl., 8.15@50; lard per 100 lbs., 4.85@5.02½; short ribs, sides, loose, 5.15@40; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 5¼@¾; short clear sides, boxed, 5.50@70.

Articles.	Rec'p'ts.	Shipm'ts.
Flour, bbls.	11,600	8,800
Wheat, bushels	139,700	356,300
Corn, bushels	417,400	35,100
Oats, bushels	514,200	358,000
Rye, bushels	13,500	27,000
Barley, bushels	68,600	10,700

On the Produce exchange today, the butter market was steady, creamery 12@18; dairy, 12@15.

Eggs—Firm, 12½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Choice steers, $5.20@5.65; medium, $4.65@4.95; beef steers, $4.10@4.65; stockers and feeders, $3.10@4.65; bulls, $2.30@4.60; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.25; calves, $4.00@7.25; western rangers, $3.00@4.65; fed western steers, $4.10@5.20; Texans, $2.60@5.00.

Hogs—Fair to choice, $3.95@4.05; packing lots, $3.70@3.87½; butchers, $3.85@4.02½; mixed, $3.75@3.97½; light, $3.70@4.00; pigs, $2.95@3.75.

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR.

The Family and Home Life of the Man Who is Soon to Visit Here.

Horatio David Davis, the lord mayor of London, has made up his mind to visit America. With him will come Miss Davies, his eldest daughter.

Although they are coming for but a brief visit, they are perhaps creating a precedent of no small importance.

Mr. Davies is the first incumbent to come over during his term of office, and thus the precedent will be established.

The present lord mayor was inaugurated on Tuesday, the 9th of last November. The day the mayor takes office in London is known as mayor's day, and is celebrated, by an elaborate procession followed by a big banquet. All the town folk turn out to see the show, as it is called, and all the country folk for miles around. The town is decorated lavishly. Great triumphal arches and representative floats are constructed specially for the occasion. The day is a gala day in every sense of the word.

Lord Mayor Davies' term of office in the civic chair has proved most successful. He and his whole family are much loved by all of London, irrespective of politics. The lord mayor is thoroughly a Londoner.

His first training in the business world was as an engraver's apprentice. But he early showed a great deal of what we in America call "push," and soon put himself in the way of large opportunities.

He entered into the West End commercial life and being energetic, ambitious and capable, built for himself a great fortune, which has since been added to by various legacies. At present he takes no active part in business and has retired to live in well deserved leisure.

The lord mayor has a charming old country house at Wateringbury place, near Maidstone. It dates back from 1707 and preserves its fine old Queen Anne character to this day. It is here, overlooking the peaceful lakes and delightful landscape, that the lord mayor has spent his most enjoyable hours. The lord mayor and his lady have seven children, four of whom are girls—or young ladies, rather for the children are all grown.

At every week's end the family escapes from London and spends from Saturday to Monday in true rural enjoyment. Their great grounds include a big stretch of farm land, in which the family is as interested as though it were their only possession and the most important factor in their lives.

The lord mayor spends every minute he can spare in supervising the farm work. The caretaker does nothing, even to the smallest details, without consulting Mr. Davies, whose knowledge of practical farming is complete.

The lady mayoress and the daughters have a special fancy for gardening and quite rival the lord mayor as horticulturists. Mrs. Davies has such a pride in her garden that she often superintends the gardeners personally.

Although it does not take up much of his time the lord mayor's greatest passion is for painting.

The social side of the lord mayor's life is one of its brightest. The family is very fond of entertaining. His funtions at the Mansion house, the lord mayor's official town residence, have been far more enjoyable then any for years. He carried to them the same hearty hospitality that won him a reputation at Wateringbury. It is here that great entertainments are given at Christmas time in which all the parishioners join. Private theatricals and lawn parties are favorite forms of amusement with the family.

The lord mayor's daughters are very charming, typical English girls. They are exceedingly fond of sports. Miss Flossie is a golf expert, holding a championship that no one has been able to take from her for over two years. Mabel, the youngest, besides being a splendid golf woman, is especially good at tennis. The eldest daughter and Miss Violet are skilled horsewomen and are very fond of the hunt. Anything and everything that is "out-of-doors" from their gardening up to hunting and golf and winter skating, finds ardent supporters among the "lord mayor's girls," as the parishioners call them.

Although Mr. Davies is mayor of the world's metropolis and is surrounded with much more ceremony than our own Mr. Van Wyck, he does not begin to possess the same amount of power or patronage. From an American political standpoint his office does not amount to much.

He receives $50,000 for his term of one year, but has to spend in entertainment to uphold the dignity and importance of his office about twice as much from his own pocket.

He ranks throughout the country as an earl, but within the city limits next to the sovereign.

The lord mayor dons a richly embroidered black silk robe and a great jewelled collar on ordinary occasions. In the courts he wears a violet robe with fur and black velvet. He wears black at a fast service at St. Paul's; scarlet if the service be one of thanksgiving. When presenting an address to the crown the lord mayor wears a robe of gold.

The mayoral jewelled collar is formed of a number of pure gold links in the shape of the letter S, joined to a united York and Lancaster rose and a massive knot. Where are the ends of the chain the jewel hangs pendant. It contains the city arms in blue cameo, surrounded by a blue and white garter on which is the motto. The whole is encircled by a border of gold studded with diamonds.—(New York Journal.

OFFICIALS ABDUCTED.

Striking Miners in Illinois Commit Acts of Violence.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Pana, Ills., just received, says that 600 striking miners this afternoon seized David J. Overholt and Lewis Overholt, president and superintendent respectively of the Springside mines. The two officials were taken out of their buggy by the mob and carried in the direction of the mines. Nothing is known of their fate. Rev. Dr. Millard, a minister of Pana, made a plea to the miners to release the Overholts and was knocked on the head with a revolver for his pains.

The two officials were dragged from their buggy in front of the Baltimore and Ohio Southern depot. The seizure was made for the purpose of demanding the surrender of negro miners who had been working in the union men's places.

The miners were overtaken by the state officials of the Miners union and halted. D. J. and Lewis Overholt gave the committee an order to send for a committee of the negro miners. Sheriff Coburn refused and replied demanding the release of the Overholts. John Mitchel, national president of the union, sent back a note saying the Overholts were not in his keeping.

Galesburg, Ills., Sept. 1.—Battery B, of the Illinois national guard, received orders tonight to leave at once for Pana, Ill. Sixty men with five Gatling guns under command of Lieutenant Frank Henry, will start immediately on a special train. Trouble between the striking coal miners and deputy sheriffs is feared because of the efforts of the mine operators to import colored miners.

Pana, Ills., Sept. 1.—The Messrs. Overholt were released at 5 o'clock this evening. The strikers are said to have voted several times to hang the Overholts but were prevented by their leaders from committing violence. All the saloons were closed tonight by order of Mayor Penwell.

A conference was held tonight between Secretary Ryan, Vice President Mitchell of the Miners union, and David Ross and T. D. Kelliher, of the state labor bureau and later they conferred with Louis Overholt, who agreed to meet the committee tomorrow morning and submit the concern's books, looking toward a settlement. All is quiet tonight. Most of the miners from other towns have returned home.

[illegible]

Careful and Thorough Personal Inspection of the Hospitals and Camp at Montauk Point.

EVERY EVIDENCE OF GOOD CARE AND ATTENTION

The President's Party Was Suitably Received by General Wheeler and Other Officers of the Camp--An Address to the Army Congratulating the American Soldier For Unexcelled Valor.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Sept. 3.—President McKinley spent five hours in the camp today, bareheaded most of the time, visiting the sick in the hospitals and inspecting the well in their encampments. He made a speech to the assembled infantrymen, reviewed the cavalrymen, expressed his opinion of the camp to the reporters, and issued an order directing the regulars to return to their stations east of the Mississippi.

With the president were Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Proctor of Vermont, Brigadier General Egan, Commissary of the Army General Ludington, Quartermaster of the Army Colonel Henry Hecker and Secretaries to the President Porter and Cortelyou. The ladies of the party were Mrs. Alger and Miss Hecker, daughter of Colonel Hecker.

The Receiving Party.

General Wheeler, his staff and nearly every officer of prominence in camp met the president at the station except General Shafter, who is still in detention, and General Young, who fell and broke his arm last night. After greetings and introductions on the railway platform, the president took General Wheeler's arm and went to a carriage. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt of the Rough Riders was among a group of horsemen near by. Mr McKinley saw him and got out of the carriage to speak to him. Colonel Roosevelt hastily dismounted and tussled with a gauntlet for 25 seconds, so that ungloved he might shake hands. The column of carriages wound up a hill, escorted by the Third cavalry regiment and the mounted band of the Sixth cavalry. The party paused a moment on the hill and the president looked out on the wide, undulating camp, water bound on each side, and whitened on the levels and hill tops by the tents of 15,000 men, laid out in geometric lines.

At General Shafter's Tent.

Mr. McKinley drove to General Shafter's tent in the detention camp. The general, who was pasty and weak from a mild case of malarial fever, was in full uniform sitting in a chair at the door of the tent. He tried to rise, but Mr. McKinley said.

"Stay where you are, general. You are entitled to rest."

The president congratulated General Shafter on the Santiago campaign and, after a few minutes' talk, proceeded to the general hospital.

The soldiers recently arrived on the transports and detained in the detention section of the camp lined up irregularly on each side of the road and cheered. Mr. McKinley took off his hat, then, and scarcely more than put it on for more than a minute or two at a time during the remainder of his progress through the camp. Miss Wheeler, a daughter of the general, happened to be in the first row of the hospital tents, and she showed the president through her division. General Wheeler announced in each ward:

"Boys, the president has come to see you," or "Soldiers, the president of the United States."

Some of the soldiers slept unconscious, some listlessly raised upon their elbows, others feebly clapped their hands.

Mr. McKinley gently shook hands with many and at every cot he paused an instant, and if he saw the sick men looking at him he bowed in a direct and personal way.

A Talk With a Patient.

In the second ward the president entered, Sergeant John A. Alexander, Company D, First Illinois, who has a fever, was rather startled to hear General Wheeler announce the president. The sergeant half raised upon his cot. Mr. McKinley, attracted by the movement, took Alexander's hands and said:

"I am sorry to see you so sick. I hope that you are getting better."

"Thank you, I think I shall get well."

"Do you wish for anything?" inquired General Wheeler.

"No, I have everything good for me, I guess." Alexander replied wearily, "but I wish I were home."

"I hope that we may soon get you there," said Mr. McKinley.

He had many bits of talk with the men, and seemed to be in no hurry. He almost outwore the patience of his party by his slow going through ward after ward.

Visited the Dying.

When nearly all the wards of the general hospital had been gone through the president was about to get into a carriage. Attorney General Griggs detained him.

"Miss Wheeler has told me," said he, "of a Lieutenant Prado, who is in a tent back here by himself, and that he is in a dying condition. He has asked about your coming and Miss Wheeler has promised that you shall see him."

"Certainly, let us go to him," Mr. McKinley said.

The others of the party discreetly remained outside the tent.

The president reappeared with the nurse a minute or two later. His eyes were moist and downcast.

Addressed the Infantry

The president next proceeded to the infantry plain, as it is called. The men of the Ninth Massachusetts, the First Illinois, the Eighth Ohio, the Thirteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Tenth regular infantry were assembled without arms. About 5,000 men stood in close order. General Wheeler said:

"The president of our great country has come here to greet the soldiers that marched so gallantly up San Juan hill on July 1. He comes here to express the nation's thanks to these brave men. I wish to tell you that when the president sent me here two weeks ago to command this camp, he enjoined me in the most emphatic language that I should, without regard to expense, exercise any and every authority necessary to make comfortable this body of brave men who, by their courage, have raised this republic to the highest position among the great nations of the earth. I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you the president of the United States."

The President's Speech.

President McKinley said:

"General Wheeler, Soldiers of Camp Wikoff, Soldiers of the Fifth Army Corps: I trust that you will put your hats on—I am glad to see you. I am honored to stand before you today. I bring the gratitude of the nation to whose history you have added by your valor a new and glorious page. You have come home after two months of severe campaigning which has embraced assault, siege and battle, so brilliant in achievement, so far-reaching in results as to command the unstinted praise of all your countrymen. You had the brunt of the battle on land. You bore yourselves with supreme courage and your personal bravery, never before excelled anywhere, has won the admiration and genuine respect of all mankind, while your endurance under peculiar trial and suffering has given added meaning to your heroism. Your exertions made easy the conquest of Porto Rico, under the army commanded by Major General Miles and behind you to proceed at a moment's notice were more than 200,000 of their comrades, ready to support you, disappointed that the opportunity which you had did not come to them, yet filled with pride at your well-earned fame and rejoicing upon your signal victories.

"You were on the line of battle; they no less than you, were in the line of duty. All served their country in its need, all will serve it so long as they may be required, and all will forever have the thanks and regard of a grateful people.

"We cannot bid you welcome here today without our hearts going out to the heroes of Manila, on sea and land, whose services and sacrifices, whose courage and constancy in that far distant field of operations have never been surpassed by any soldiers or sailors the world over. To the army and navy; to the marines, to the regulars, to the volunteers, and to the Providence which has watched over them all, the nation today is full of thanksgiving and praise. The brave officers and men who fell in battle and those who have died from exposure and sickness will live in immortal story and their memories will be perpetuated in the hearts and history of a generous people and those who are dependent on them will not be neglected by the government for which they so freely sacrificed their lives."

The soldiers cheered many times. The part of the field where the Eighth Ohio stood, the regiment which is sometimes called "The President's Own," was particularly noisy.

At the Detention Hospital.

The party then went to the detention hospital by a road that passed in the rear of the general hospital. The grave yard, in which sixty of the seventy plain new wooden crosses stood, was near the road on the left. The president and many raised their hats. Mr. McKinley went through all the wards of the detention hospital in the same careful way in which he had gone through those of the general hospital. When he came to the last ward, Major R. T. Ebert said:

"This is a dangerous ward," and turning to the Secretary of War, Alger, inquired: "Do you think the president had better go in here?"

Mr. McKinley, without waiting to hear what General Alger's reply would be, started into the ward. General Alger and the others of the party remained outside. The presidential party then drove through lines of cavalry drawn up on either side of the road. Among them were the Rough Riders, the Second, Sixth, Tenth and First regular cavalry. The Third regulars were still acting as the president's escort.

Lunch With General Wheeler.

Mr. McKinley then drove to General Wheeler's headquarters and sat under the shade of a tent fly for a while. Secretary Alger and General Wheeler were with him. The president saw Colonel John Jacob Astor in a group a few yards away, and he beckoned to the colonel, who went over, shook hands with the president and remained a few minutes with the party.

The president and those with him took lunch with General Wheeler and his staff.

After lunch the president, Mr. Alger, General Wheeler and Colonel Hard of the Eighth Ohio, were photographed in a group.

The president then issued an order directing that the regular troops at Camp Wikoff, whose posts are east of the Mississippi, should return with the least possible delay to their posts.

The doctor reports were 1,118 patients in the general hospital today.

During the past 24 hours 50 convalescent men have received furloughs. There were seven deaths in the general hospital today.

There were 315 men in detention hospital. Three hundred and fifty convalescents from the City of Berkshire were landed today and are now in the hospitals.

The United States fish commission boat Grampus arrived today bringing 1,000 pounds of fresh fish for the hospitals.

Water is still scarce in the camp and as a result there is much suffering.

Compliments in the Camp.

The presidential party then went down to the station and left on a special train at 1:50. On the train Mr. McKinley made this statement:

"I am very much pleased to meet the heroes of Santiago and to observe their splendid spirit. What I saw of the care of the sick men in the hospitals by those in charge and by the noble women engaged in that work was especially gratifying to me."

Vice President Hobart said:

"I am not an army officer and have not a full experience in judging of camps and camp systems, but it seemed to me that Camp Wikoff was admirably adapted for army purposes at this time as a camp for recuperation. The hospitals and hospital service seem perfect in appointments, and well adapted for the rapid recovery of the sick. The hospital locations, their surroundings and their climate conditions could not be improved.

"The men, with their trained nurses, beautiful surroundings, full medical equipments and good hospital service will soon be ready to be sent home, or to have permanent quarters. The country is rich enough, prosperous enough, to give these heroes every consideration, every comfort and every luxury that they deserve or require. I am most agreeably surprised at the facilities I found, particularly in the hospital service. The men will be best cared for by being patient in their present surroundings till they are fully able to stand a railroad journey."

Secretary Alger said:

"I found that things are in better condition than they were when I was here a week ago. I am well satisfied with the camp."

Ex-Secretary of War Proctor said:

"The location of the camp seems to be ideal. It has water on both sides, a soil dry by natural drainage and a pleasant breeze from the sea. It is measurelessly better than the hospitals I was familiar with during the civil war. I think the president's visit will do the men good. It will give them something to think about and break the monotony for the week."

When the president arrived at Long Island City he took the government ferry boat General Meigs, and was taken around the lower end of Manhattan Island to the Jersey shore on his way to the vice president's home in Patterson, N. J., where he will spend Sunday.

COMPANY M INVOLVED.

Proceedings of a Court Martial on Steamer China Set Aside by Secretary Alger.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The secretary of war on the recommendation of Judge Advocate General Leiber, has declared illegal and set aside the proceedings of a general court martial convened by Brigadier General Greene on the steamer China at sea, June 18, 1898. General Greene who has just left the command of the military forces in the Philippines, was then in command of the second detachment of the Philippine expedition.

The men on trial were Privates L. J. Lambert, Company M, First Colorado Infantry; H. B. Briggs, Company C, First Colorado Infantry; L. O. Judge, Company G, Eighteenth regular infantry; William G. Shakespeare, Company F, First Colorado Infantry, and Robert Lock, Company M, First Colorado Infantry.

A general order holds that when a post or district command is composed of mixed troops equivalent to a brigade, the commanding officer of the department or army will designate it in orders as a "separate brigade," without which authority commanders of posts and districts having no brigade organization cannot convene general court martials. The judge advocate general holds that General detachment had not been so designated, but was made up of parts of brigades of the "independent division." The sentences are therefore set aside.

Judge was charged with being asleep on post and was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for six months and forfeiture of $10 for each of those months; Shakespeare, same charge and same sentence. Briggs was sitting inattentive at his post; sentence one month hard labor and $10 pay forfeited. Lock was absent without leave from Camp Merritt and charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct; sentenced to hard labor for 30 days, and $10 pay per month for three months. Lambert was charged with being drunk and disorderly at camp.

Denver, Aug. 31.—While no official report of the matter has been received at the office of the governor or adjutant general here, private letters state that the court martial was ordered on account of a friendly sparring exhibition which the privates above named took part in on the steamer China, to while away the time on the long and tedious voyage across the Pacific.

SPANISH TRADE.

Consular Agent Urges American Capital to Take Advantage of Opportunities Offered.

Washington, Sept. 3.—At the end of the second month of the war with Spain the effect of hostilities on Spanish trade has been to depress it considerably, as revealed in a report to the department of state by Theodore Mertens, United States consular agent at Valencia. He says that in the month of June there was a decline of $9,853,000 in the importations, while the export increased $3,737,000 principally in raw materials sought after from abroad, on account of the low value of the peseta. The consular agent urges now that the war is over, American capital should take advantage of the opportunity to exploit Spanish trade before the country recovers from its present inertia. He believes that trade treaties should be negotiated and that commercial enterprises should be organized to do business in Spain under concessions that may be obtained. Many industrial enterprises might be opened by Americans and made to pay by intelligent management, as evidenced by the success of the French capitalists now entering the same field.

IN PORTO RICO.

General Brooke and Escort Have Started for San Juan.

Guayama, Porto Rico, Sept. 3.—General Brooke and staff, escorted by troop H, of the Sixth cavalry, and company F of the Eighth infantry left this morning for San Juan where he will join the other American commissioners. He will cross the island by easy stages the march consuming three days. Tonight he will stop at Cayey and tomorrow night at Caguas. General Brooke will not take his escort into San Juan owing to the presence of the Spanish troops, but will establish his headquarters at Rio Piedras near by.

General Grant will remain here in immediate command of the Fourth Ohio volunteers, the Third Illinois volunteers and a battalion of the Third Kentucky volunteers. The Spanish officials have received a circular from Captain General Macias directing them to place the Spanish telegraph lines at the disposal of General Brooke.

DISTILLING STEAMER.

Camp Wikoff Will Have Absolutely Pure Water.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Acting Secretary Allen has sent orders to the Norfolk navy yard to have the distilling steamer Iris sent immediately to Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point. This was done after consultation between Secretary Alger and Acting Secretary Allen. The purpose is to provide the soldiers at Camp Wikoff with an abundant supply of absolutely pure water for drinking and eating purposes. The Iris was fitted up by the navy department with remarkable rapidity as a distilling ship to supply the warships and auxiliary craft and transports in subtropical waters. She is able to turn out 60,000 gallons of the purest distilled water every day and this quantity would be ample for drinking purposes to supply three times the number of soldiers likely to be gathered at Camp Wikoff at any one time.

Inasmuch as typhoid fever, according to the best medical information, is transmitted altogether through fluids, so long as the troops can be induced to drink this distilled water alone—their milk being duly inspected—it is believed that there would be an end to the further spread of the fever. As a measure of precaution it is probable that the wells which have been dug at Camp Wikoff will be closed up on the arrival of the Iris.

FIRE IN OWOSSO.

Michigan Town Suffered a Property Loss of $200,000.

Owosso, Mich., Sept. 3.—Owosso tonight suffered a $200,000 fire. The fire started in Woodard's furniture factory and in a short time the whole institution was in flames. After destroying the warehouse and lumber yard of the furniture factory, the flames jumped across the street to the Owosso Brewing company. The three large buildings of this concern were soon enveloped in flames and destroyed, as were several smaller buildings adjoining. At midnight, despite the strong wind blowing, the firemen got the flames under control and stopped their spread. The loss on Woodard's furniture factory will be fully $150,000 with $90,000 insurance. The Owosso Brewing company's loss is about $30,000, with $11,000 insurance. The furniture factory was one of the leading industries of the town, employing 75 men.

Goats in Quarantine.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The collector of customs at New York has telegraphed the treasury department that a private company had asked permission to land at the Mississippi river quarantine station near Port Eads, 1,600 goats that had been shipped from Galveston to Havana and returned to New Orleans by the steamer Tyr. The unusual ground for the request, authority to grant which has been wired, was that the fumigation of the vessel would kill the goats.

[illegible]

Paris Inflamed by Sensational Posters

ON BEHALF OF DREYFUS

The Minister of War has Sent in His Resignation

REVISION OF CASE PROBABLE

Other Members of the Cabinet are Said to Favor Such Action—The Temps Declares the Government Recognized Its Duty but There Are Several Methods of Revision—Former Minister of Justice Asks That Dreyfus Prison Regime be Modified.

Paris, Sept. 3.—M. Cavaignac, minister for war, has resigned. The resignation of M. Cavaignac is due to a disagreement with his colleagues who desire a revision of the Dreyfus case, thus a revision of the case seems assured.

The following is the letter of resignation sent to M. Brisson, premier and president of the council:

"I have the honor to send you and beg you to transmit to the president of the republic my resignation as minister of war. There exists a disagreement between us, which, being prolonged, would paralyze the government at a time when it most needs full unity of decision.

"I remain convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and as determined as heretofore to combat a revision of the court. I do not intend to shirk the responsibility of the present situation, but I cannot assume them without being in accord with the chief of the government to which I have the honor to belong."

Agitation Is Not Abating.

The Dreyfus agitation is not abating. The populace was again inflamed today by posters, printed by the Eclair with which the town has been plastered. They reproduce two letters which Dreyfus wrote to the minister for war in 1894, and one which he wrote to his counsel, M. Demange, in 1895, protesting his innocence and denying that he had ever been guilty of any indiscretion. The posters also call attention to the fact that Colonel Picquart wrote on July 9 affirming the falsity of Lieutenant Henry's documents and therefore deny the arrest and imprisonment of Colonel Picquart.

Interviews with M. Cavaignac, Sarrien and Bourgeois continue to be published and the Temps prints a letter from M. Tarrieux, the former minister of justice, to the minister for colonies M. Trouillot, asking that in view of the new aspect of the case that Dreyfus' prison regime be modified.

The Temps says: "The government recognizes its duty, but there are several methods of revision and it desires to consider them all carefully."

Anglo-German Understanding.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—The officials of the German foreign office assert that the reports of an offensive and defensive alliance having been concluded between Great Britain and Germany are entirely without foundation. The British ambassador here, Sir Frank C. Lascelles, was asked if an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concerning Africa had been reached. He said:

"Such an agreement already exists. Germany prefers that England, rather than France, should hold Egypt, although all that Germany expected from the English occupation has not been realized.

"An Anglo-German understanding regarding the rest of Africa also exists. The recent meetings between Mr. Balfour and Count von Hatzfeldt dealt with other matters."

The Cologne Gazette says it believes the agreement is "merely an arrangement for an Anglo-German loan to Portugal."

Want Annexation.

New York, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila, says: One of General Aguinaldo's confidential advisers says that the purpose of the leading Filipinos at present is to petition the United States asking for annexation. The educated natives realize that they never will obtain stability and prosperity under Tagalo rulers. Aguinaldo is not a party to the scheme. Still he dreams of a republic under an American protectorate.

The intelligent natives believe that annexation is the true road to liberty in view of the fact that Pio Pillar, the southern leader, and Paua, the Chinese chieftain in the Malabon district, show stronger intentions daily of breaking from the central dictator.

General Pando In New York.

New York, Sept. 3.—Among the passengers on board the Ward line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived tonight at quarantine are General Luis N. Pando, late commander of the Spanish forces at Manzanillo, and Mrs. Pando. Captain Chambers of the Philadelphia admitted to a representative of the press that General Pando was on board, but stated that the general would not be interviewed tonight. It is understood that General Pando has come to New York to conclude arrangements that have been making for transports to convey the Spanish soldiers from Havana to Spain. When these arrangements have been concluded the general, it is said, will sail from this city for Spain.

Glass Workers' Troubles.

Pittsburg, Sept. 3.—A bill in equity was filed in the county courts today asking that President Simon Burns and other officers and members of the window glass workers' assembly No. 300, Knights of Labor, be restrained from acting as the executive board of the organization.

A preliminary injunction was granted, and a hearing fixed for September 9. The action is the outgrowth of the recent national convention held in opposition to President Burns and to prevent the treasurer from drawing any of the funds of the organization from the banks.

Earthquakes at Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 3.—Two earthquake shocks were felt here this afternoon. The first, which occurred at 2:15, was of unusual severity and shook every house in the city. The frightened people ran out into the streets. The second shock, which was lighter, occurred just an hour later.

The Saratoga sailed this evening for Montauk Point with 100 sick and a quantity of Mauser rifles and ammunition.

The reports of General Woods' corps of physicians showed a marked improvement in the general health of the city. The death rate this week is from 50 to 75 per cent. lower than it was two weeks ago.

Registered War Bonds.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The treasury department today sent out its first batch of the registered war bonds, the issuance up to now having been confined to the coupon bonds payable to bearer. The department started putting out the coupon bonds in the last week of July and the issue has composed $20, $100, $500 and a new $1,000 bond. There are about 20,000 cases calling for the coupon bonds still to be met. About 15,000 cases are on file calling for registered bonds and these will be met as rapidly as possible. The issue will be in 20's, 100's, 500's 1,000's 5,000's and 10,000's.

KEPT IN SERVICE.

First Colorado Infantry and Artillery Will Not Be Mustered Out at Present.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Adjutant General Corbin today announced the intention of the war department in the matter of mustering out and retaining in the service the volunteer regiments. Among the regiments which he designates for muster out are:

Second Texas infantry, Fourth Texas infantry, First U. S. volunteer cavalry, Third U. S. volunteer cavalry, First U. S. volunteer infantry.

Among the regiments to be retained in service until further orders:

First Colorado infantry, First Colorado battery, First Wyoming light artillery, First Wyoming infantry, First U. S. V. engineers, Second U. S. V. engineers, Third U. S. V. engineers, Second U. S. V. cavalry, Third U. S. V. infantry, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory U. S. infantry, Astor battery.

CORBETT AND M'COY.

Arranged to Fight Their Battle October 13 at Buffalo.

New York, Sept. 3.—Jim Corbett, who arrived here at noon today, met "Kid" McCoy at an uptown sporting resort and they arranged to fight their proposed battle on October 13, at Buffalo. Corbett left for Asbury Park tonight and will resume training on Monday. McCoy will return to Saratoga.

Corbett said: "I have decided to quit the ring after this fight, win or lose."

MANY RECORDS BROKEN.

The Flying Dutchman Rode 191 2-3 Miles in 24 Hours.

Baltimore, Sept. 3.—Frank Waller, the champion long distance bicycle rider, commonly known as the "Flying Dutchman," defeated Henry Smith, champion of Maryland, today in a 24-hour paced bicycle race at the Coliseum in which he conceded 21 miles to the local man. At the finish tonight Waller had reeled off 191 2-3 miles, thus beating the American record of 186 miles held by Grimm.

The 50-mile record went in one hour and fifty minutes 17 seconds better than the previous one made by Waller himself. Then the two-hour record went over. Miller, the six-day champion, held this record at 51 miles 1,190 yards. Waller's record was 55 1-6 miles.

All American records from 35 miles up were beaten. Waller kept on making records and establishing a new one for six hours behind human pace. Cardang holds the mark with 165 miles, 1,290 yards behind motor cycle pace. Waller's distance was 164 1-6 miles, three and 5-6 behind the Cordang performance. Waller rode 175 miles in [illegible]. After this the sun came out so hot that human nature could not stand the strain and the pace dropped off during the balance of the day.

BOYNTON'S REPORT.

After Thorough Inspection of Camp Thomas He Pronounces Complaints Unfounded.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Secretary Alger today received the report of General Boynton upon the state of affairs in the hospitals at Camp Thomas. The report is dated August 29. The general reports that he visited all the hospitals in the camp, without giving notice of his purpose, and adds:

"Believing the death list of this camp to afford an excellent standard by which to measure its conditions as to health and hospital service, a full report was obtained of all deaths in the camp and its hospitals since its establishment in the middle of April last. The result shows a total death list of 197 up to the 22d of this month when the breaking up of this camp began. Between these dates, including regulars and volunteers, fully 75,000 troops have been in camp in Chickamauga Park.

The report takes up in detail, first the two permanent hospitals Leiter and Sternberg, and states with the greatest minuteness the exact accommodation afforded by each. The first is at Crawfish Springs under charge of Major Carter and has been converted from a large summer resort hotel into a hospital receiving the worst typhoid cases from the camp. Each patient has abundant room, woven wire and hair mattresses and abundant bed clothing. The ventilation is perfect, plumbing entirely new and bathing facilities ample. A number of attendants are on the way to take the places of those who are broken down.

Major Carter has secured a herd of cows, and has arrangements for pasturing them without expense to the government. He has sufficient money from the hospital fund to buy whatever is wanted in the way of milk, ice and other delicacies. There has been at this hospital full supplies of ice, milk, commissary stores and delicacies much as the sick ought to have, and the funds have enabled him to buy all that has been needed in the way of canned and potted goods, soups, clam juice, sage, malted milk, [illegible] jellies, preserves, ginger, oil apollinaris, champagne and claret. The entire hospital is furnished with distilled water and the ice used is made from distilled water.

The sewerage of the hospital is excellent, and, contrary to persistent assertions, none of the sewerage has ever drained into the Chickamauga river or approached it at any point.

Major Carter has a corps of doctors which he regards as amply sufficient to care for all the patients in the hospital and reports them as faithful and efficient in the performance of their duties.

Taking up the Sternberg hospital, in charge of Major Griffin, General Boynton shows it is one of the most complete field hospitals ever seen according to veterans of the last war. All the tents are closely floored and these are separate. At present only four men are in any tent and in addition to the tents there are nine large board pavilions. Every tent and pavilion has woven wire mattresses, iron bedsteads and hair mattresses. There are special diet cooks, five cold storage rooms for delicacies, separate refrigerators for each row of tents and every proper measure of sanitation is observed with respect to the sinks. Further the report says:

"The whole place is most carefully policed daily, and the whole establishment, within and without, its permanent buildings and its tents, is in the most perfect order. Since the establishment of this hospital everything asked for in the way of supplies of every kind, has been promptly furnished."

Exposition Finances.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 3.—The attendance at the exposition shows no diminution. During August the floating indebtedness of the exposition was reduced $122,623. The balance now standing against the exposition, exclusive of the expenditure that has been ordered for the firemen's tournament and the live stock show is $57,831 as compared with $180,457 a month ago.

Bald's Excellent Showing.

Reading, Pa., Aug. 31.—The eighth annual circuit race meet of the Pennsylvania wheelmen took place at the Fair grounds here today. Over 5,000 persons were in attendance. E. C. Bald won admirers by his excellent showing in the trial heat of the national championship. He came in first in this trial heat but was then excused on account of injuries received in a recent contest.

Punished For Shouting.

Nancy, France, Aug. 31.—A court-martial here has just sentenced a private soldier to three months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine for shouting "Vive Zola."

[illegible]

Report in London That They Have Captured Khartoum With Considerable Loss on Both Sides.

OMDURMAN OCCUPIED AFTER SLIGHT RESISTANCE

Dervishes Made a Determined Attack Upon the Allied Army Just Previous to the Advance But Were Repulsed With Heavy Losses--British Loss is Estimated at About One Hundred.

London, Sept. 3.—A report which lacks confirmation is current here this evening that the Anglo-Egyptian forces have captured Khartoum. It is said the loss of the Anglo-Egyptian army is 2,000 men, while that of the Dervishes is placed at 8,000.

11 p. m.—Up to a late hour this evening no confirmation of the capture of Khartoum had been received at the foreign or war office.

A dispatch to the Observer dated Nazy Island, Sept. 2, says:

Omdurman has been captured after a battle of only slight resistance by the Dervishes. The Khaliffa who had reentered the town, fled as we entered. One hundred and fifty prisoners were released.

Our entire force is now encamped in the desert west of the town. The Dervish loss was heavy.

ROCKY FORD FIRE.

ENTIRE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE CITY IN RUINS.

Flames Started in Fenton's Drug Store and Rapidly Spread to Other Buildings—Several Persons were Injured but None Fatally.

Special to the Gazette.

La Junta, Colo., Sept. 3.—Meager reports have been received here of a big fire that is raging in Rocky Ford today. According to these reports the entire town is in danger of being destroyed. There is no telegraph or telephone communication, and it is supposed that these offices have been destroyed and that all wires out of Rocky Ford are down.

The greatest excitement prevails here, and many have started overland for the doomed city to learn the extent of the fire. No details are obtainable, but it is believed that the fire will completely destroy the business and residence portion of the town.

Midnight.—The fire started in Fenton's drug store and spread rapidly to other buildings. The Masonic temple and many prominent business houses were destroyed.

Mr. O. G. Crawford, of the Newton Lumber company, was overcome by smoke, but he will recover. Several other persons were injured.

A lot of hose and a number of volunteer firemen were sent up from this place and assisted in fighting the flames. The fire is under control tonight, but nearly the entire business portion of the city is in ruins. Loss cannot be estimated. Small insurance.

BLOWN UP.

One Man Fatally Injured and Another Seriously Hurt in the Vindicator Mine.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 3.—P. J. Kemp, a timberman, and George Davis, a miner, were blown up in the Vindicator mine this evening. Kemp sustained a compound fracture of the thigh, while Davis was probably fatally hurt—his face being horribly mangled and his skull broken in several places. The cause of the accident is not definitely known, but it is thought that Davis was loading a hole at the time and was ramming the powder with a steel drill. At a late hour Davis was very weak and the surgeons could not finish operating on him.

DESTROYED BY EXPLOSION.

Government Steamboat Engaged In Removing Torpedoes.

New Orleans, Sept. 3.—The government steamboat John I. Meigs was today destroyed by an explosion at St. Philip. She had aboard Lieutenant Jervey and a party engaged in removing the torpedoes laid in the Mississippi river during the beginning of the war. Lieutenant Jervey had a narrow escape. The killed are:

CAPTAIN STARR, commander of the boat.

SERGEANT JOHN NEWMAN, of the engineers.

PAT CARLOS.

RALPH ROGERS.

These wounded were Fritz Koch and D. B. Reddy.

Major Quinn of the engineer corps was advised tonight that the Meigs had been blown up by a torpedo or mine. The government engineers had been unable to recover the mines and torpedoes from shore by means of the cables to which they had been attached owing to the fact that the sand in the river had weighted them down and caused the cables to part. On this account a crew was ordered down on the Meigs to grapple for the mines and bring them to the surface. The crew had almost completed the work when the accident occurred. The Meigs sank out of sight in deep water.

Carlos and Newman, among those lost, belong to the United States engineer battalion that came here some time ago from Willet's Point, N. Y.

Captain Starr is from Vicksburg, but is a northern man, and was with the fleet during the attack on Vicksburg.

PERHAPS MURDER.

Wild Rumor in Paris Regarding Henry's Death.

New York, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris, says:

Among the many wild rumors flying about is one that seems too incredible to merit even notice did it not show the state of the public mind.

This is the belief that Col. Henry did not commit suicide. The Figaro says that when the commissary of police arrived at Mount Valerien he asked for Colonel Henry's valise and the razor with which he committed suicide. He was told they had both been sent to the ministry of war.

This extraordinary proceeding could not fail to be commented upon here, where respect to legal formality is carried to such superstitious extent that the people would leave a man hanging rather than to wait for the arrival of the police. Naturally enough then such a detail as that the razor had been sent to the ministry of war makes many people ask why.

The Eclair referring to this matter, says:

"This controversy has shown us long ago to what depths certain individuals can descend, so we are not surprised to read that the suicide of Col. Henry was perhaps murder."

The turn of the affairs here, however, have been so startling that it is not astonishing that people are ready to listen to the most far-fetched ideas. What the ordinary public see in the matter is that from a question of treason, the Dreyfus case has become a national peril. What wonder therefore, that one melodramatic incident more is credulously accepted and eagerly believed.

The man in the street is in favor of revision. He sees a thread of connection running through the affair from the accusation of the Jew Dreyfus being a traitor and his condemnation, to the forgery of documents to prove him guilty, the arrest of Colonel Henry and the suppression of the latter as an inconvenient witness. This shows you how passion seems to blind people here, and even to drive common sense and probability from their minds the instant they begin to consider the Dreyfus case.

The Petite Republique says that the afternoon of the day that Colonel Henry was arrested he was visited in his cell by an officer who remained alone with the prisoner a considerable time.

The ministry of war says Colonel Henry was not visited by anyone.

The Petite Republique, however, refused to accept the denial and says that in 1894 Colonel Paty Du Clam entered Dreyfus' cell and offered him a revolver in order that he might commit suicide. Dreyfus refused the revolver, proclaiming his innocence. The Petite Republique asks if the officer who entered Colonel Henry's cell was not charged with a similar duty. It even regards the insistence with which the ministry of war denies that any such visit was paid to the prisoner as confirming the rumors or at any rate giving it importance.

THE HOTTEST KNOWN.

Chicago Records For Duration Have Been Broken.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Should the high temperature continue unbroken until tomorrow morning all Chicago heat records for duration will have been broken. The record to date has been five consecutive days with a maximum temperature in the 90s. In many places work has been suspended in shops and where men are obliged to labor in places exposed to the sun. The suffering of the people in the tenement districts has been intense. For extent and intensity of heat Professor Cox of the weather bureau says that the present hot wave is about as severe as he has ever observed. "It covers," said he, "practically the entire country east of the Rocky mountains, and has run as high as 112 down in Kansas, while at Huron S. D., there have been three consecutive days of hot weather."

The report of fatalities and prostrations from heat the past 24 hours in Chicago showed one dead—Mrs. H. P. Landley—nine prostrated whose recovery was doubtful and 27 less seriously overcome.

Fifty Dead In New York.

New York, Sept. 3.—Fifty dead and over 100 prostrations in one day is the record of the heat in old New York today. The sun beat relentlessly on the sweltering city all day long. Night followed almost like day and the deaths from the heat was reported at intervals in the various hospitals, police headquarters and the coroner's office. A cold wave, accompanied by showers and thunder storms is the prediction for tomorrow night, but until then no relief is expected.

The highest point reached by the thermometer today was at 2 o'clock when the mercury registered 92 degrees. The humidity averaged 85 per cent.

In Brooklyn there was six deaths and 11 prostrations.

OMDURMAN OCCUPIED.

Dervishes Driven Back With Heavy Losses and Their Army Totally Dispersed.

Cairo, Sept. 4.—2 a. m.—The following dispatch dated yesterday (Saturday) has just been received from Nazy:

"Early this morning the dervishes made a most determined attack upon the Anglo-Egyptian forces; but after an hour's hard fighting we drove them off. At 8:30 a. m. a general advance was ordered on Omdurman and again we were received with a determined attack on our right, but the Dervishes were once more repulsed with heavy loss.

"The army under the personal command of the Khalifa was totally dispersed by noon. At 2 o'clock this afternoon our forces advanced again and occupied Omdurman. The Khalifa fled during the forenoon and is now being closely pursued by our cavalry.

"The British loss is estimated at about 100, the Egyptian loss is probably about 200. Khar Neufeld was rescued unharmed."

YELLOW FEVER.

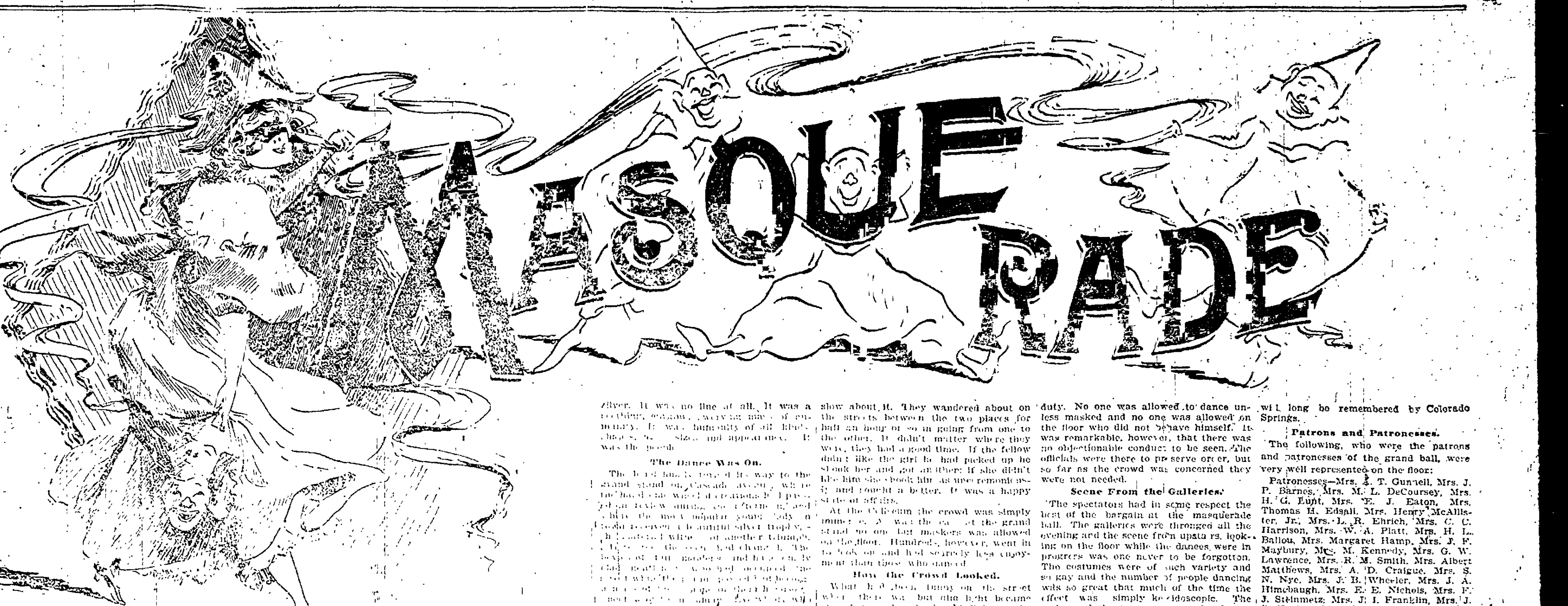
Twenty-one Cases at Orwood and Seven at Franklin.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The marine hospital service has received a dispatch from the state health officer at Taylor's Station, Mass., stating that there were nine new cases of yellow fever at Orwood. With 12 cases heretofore reported, this makes a total of 21 at that point. Surgeon Carter, of the Marine hospital service, arrived today at Orwood to take charge and has begun an investigation.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 3.—Dr. Souchern, president of the board of health, has notified State Health Officer Blunt that there are now three cases of yellow fever at Franklin, La. This makes a total of seven cases in all, two of which have been fatal.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.



The big day has come and gone. It began six [illegible] days ago when the [illegible] commenced [illegible] ended this morning when the last of the dancers left the Coliseum. [illegible] events which [illegible] and masquerade [illegible] the event of the people [illegible] last evening [illegible] of the festal period was [illegible] the people at large. At 7 o'clock in the evening the red, white and blue [illegible] which are strung across the [illegible] streets were [illegible] running, filled the streets with masked faces and the [illegible] the curbstones were becoming thronged with people who had [illegible] town district ahead of the show and were going to wait for it. Bicycles and vehicles became more and more scarce.

And the Show Began.

An hour later the scene had changed. Sidewalks and streets [illegible] were crowded. [illegible] had added its [illegible] to the beautiful gleam of the street lights; the occasional toot of the tin horn had become one continual din, the [illegible] of Salid marched about the streets preparatory to taking its place for the [illegible] of the dance, the Midland band was on [illegible] and added its strains to the general tumult, small boys and big boys, small girls and big girls, rich and poor alike, all yelled and laughed and [illegible] and blew. Pandemonium reigned supreme.

Best of Them All.

Colorado Springs had had many a masquerade ball and more than one street masking but that of last night closed all former efforts by far. Never before did the [illegible] people of the city enter so heartily into the spirit of the occasion. The resident of the modest little cottage walked down Pike's Peak avenue arm in arm with the [illegible] of the north end. The president of a great corporation appeared on the street in the [illegible] his face he could [illegible] and [illegible] with the [illegible] it was impossible to make [illegible] [illegible]

All Towns Joined In.

[illegible] Adam would [illegible] looked [illegible] But, on the other [illegible] [illegible] So it made no difference how one [illegible]

A Bad Estimate.

Speaking of the matter of [illegible] up the fact that there was more than one occasion in it last evening. One young swell wanted to have a good time so he offered his arm to a young (?) lady just to see whether she would go along. She [illegible] on a beautiful mask. He was captivated. They walked down Tejon street to the postoffice and then turned east. When they were near Nevada avenue another young fellow who also was captivated with the handsome mask [illegible] that the face beneath it must be as handsome, so he pulled the mask off. The first young man received a shock when he saw the face. He started for the police station to secure protection from the apparition which was after him, but by the time he reached headquarters he was in such a fright that the police concluded he was a maniac, and Captain [illegible] ordered him locked up. Later in the night he cooled off and was turned loose.

Remains of the Parade.

There were several after thoughts from the circus parade on the streets. [illegible] anyone but himself, so it was [illegible] It it was not, who was to blame?

Beginning of the Fun.

When the patriotic airs played by the bands had filled the streets with their mingled harmony(?) and the people had become thoroughly inspired with patriotism and freedom and the love of liberty, they formed into a line and marched. Their line was not such an one as the boys of the gallant Seventh kept when they were here a year ago; it was not such as brave Company H (for it was Company H when it was here) kept when it marched from the armory to the Rio Grande station to leave home for the camp; it was not such a line as the time-honored veterans of the war who have not forgotten by most people and forgiven by north and south alike, can keep even at this day when their ranks have been thinned and their faces wrinkled a little and their locks considerably streaked with silver. It was no line at all. It was a seething, [illegible], weaving mass of humanity. It was humanity of all kinds, classes, [illegible] sizes and appearance. It was the people.

The Dance Was On.

The band finally forced its way to the grand stand on Cascade avenue, where the [illegible] passed in review during the afternoon, and where the most popular young lady in [illegible] received a beautiful silver trophy, [illegible] of another triumph, [illegible] the scene had changed. The [illegible] of fun makers and [illegible] clad [illegible] occupied the [illegible] up.

Ticket Sellers Routed.

[illegible]

All Hands to Deck.

[illegible] whether or not they [illegible]

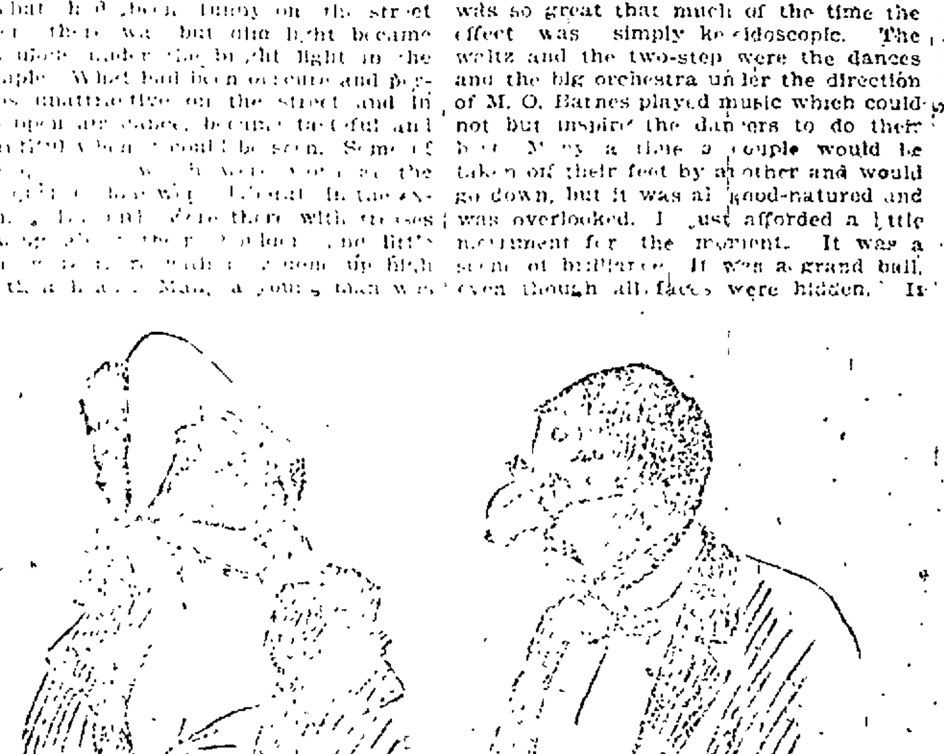
Went to the Temple.

At [illegible] the scene of action shifted and so did the crowd. They went toward [illegible] room, by the hundreds, but were a little slow about it. They wandered about on the streets between the two places for half an hour or so in going from one to the other. It didn't matter where they were, they had a good time. If the fellow didn't like the girl he had picked up he shook her and got another; if she didn't like him she shook him as unceremoniously and sought a better. It was a happy state of affairs.

At the Coliseum the crowd was simply immense. As was the case at the grand stand no one but maskers was allowed on the floor. Hundreds, however, went in to look on and had scarcely less enjoyment than those who danced.

How the Crowd Looked.

What had been funny on the street when there was but dim light became the more so under the bright light in the temple. What had been grotesque and perhaps unattractive on the street and in the open air dance, became tasteful and beautiful when it could be seen. Some of [illegible] were there with crosses [illegible] a young man was [illegible]



All arrangements for the dance had been well made. The floor committee included a great many of the best known citizens of Colorado Springs, and they were present on the floor and attended strictly to duty. No one was allowed to dance unless masked and no one was allowed on the floor who did not behave himself. It was remarkable, however, that there was no objectionable conduct to be seen. The officials were there to preserve order, but so far as the crowd was concerned they were not needed.

Scene From the Galleries.

The spectators had in some respect the best of the bargain at the masquerade ball. The galleries were thronged all the evening and the scene from upstairs, looking on the floor while the dances were in progress was one never to be forgotten. The costumes were of such variety and so gay and the number of people dancing was so great that much of the time the effect was simply kaleidoscopic. The waltz and the two-step were the dances and the big orchestra under the direction of M. O. Barnes played music which could not but inspire the dancers to do their best. Many a time a couple would be taken off their feet by another and would go down, but it was all good-natured and was overlooked. It just afforded a little merriment for the moment. It was a scene of brilliance. It was a grand ball, even though all faces were hidden. It [illegible] the [illegible] vernacular, a [illegible]

Was Long Continued.

[illegible] hour this morning. The [illegible] of the ball was very gradual. It was at its height at 10:30 o'clock. At that time all the people who had been on the canvas [illegible] for home. An hour later they had [illegible] a little, but not materially. At 12 [illegible] many had left, but very many had not. There were still many more on the floor than could dance with comfort. They enjoyed it however, and remained for the fun until the moon which rose with the setting of the sun had passed the zenith and showed a considerable leaning for the mountains.

It was a great occasion and one which will long be remembered by Colorado Springs.

Patrons and Patronesses.

The following, who were the patrons and patronesses of the grand ball, were very well represented on the floor:

Patronesses—Mrs. J. T. Gunnell, Mrs. J. P. Barnes, Mrs. M. L. DeCoursey, Mrs. H. G. Lunt, Mrs. E. J. Eaton, Mrs. Thomas H. Edsall, Mrs. Henry McAllister, Jr., Mrs. L. R. Ehrich, Mrs. C. C. Harrison, Mrs. W. A. Platt, Mrs. H. L. Ballou, Mrs. Margaret Hamp, Mrs. J. F. Maybury, Mrs. M. Kennedy, Mrs. G. W. Lawrence, Mrs. R. M. Smith, Mrs. Albert Matthews, Mrs. A. D. Craigue, Mrs. S. N. Nye, Mrs. J. B. Wheeler, Mrs. J. A. Himebaugh, Mrs. E. E. Nichols, Mrs. F. J. Steinmetz, Mrs. J. I. Franklin, Mrs. J. S. Tucker, Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Mrs. H. Gardner, Mrs. Percy Hagerman, Mrs. H. C. Hall, Mrs. Ward Hunt, Mrs. W. C. Stark, Mrs. H. A. Baker, Mrs. Dan Rupp, Mrs. W. L. Wilder, Mrs. C. E. Owen, Mrs. W. M. S. Doughty, Mrs. A. G. Pearson, Mrs. T. J. Fisher, Mrs. Wm. F. Anderson, Mrs. C. H. Eldredge, Mrs. Gerald B. Webb, Mrs. F. E. Robinson, Mrs. George Barnard, Mrs. M. N. Garstin, Mrs. A. E. Carlton, Mrs. Wm. Weston, Mrs. H. H. Seldomridge, Mrs. F. O. Wood, Mrs. James B. Culp, Mrs. R. R. Taylor, Mrs. W. A. Bell, Mrs. W. F. Freenwood, Mrs. A. C. Bortree, Mrs. G. S. Barnes, Mrs. W. N. Burgess, Mrs. Wm. P. Bonbright, Mrs. Arthur M. Baker, Mrs. E. H. Stark, Mrs. M. Wilbur, Mrs. S. Ben Smith, Mrs. M. A. Leddy, Mrs. D. E. Nichols, Jr., Mrs. C. E. Smith, Mrs. Geo. M. Walker, Mrs. Liebig, Mrs. C. M. Hill, Mrs. E. Barnett, Mrs. Geo. V. Trimble, Mrs. O. L. Godfrey, Mrs. H. E. Waterman, Mrs. J. A. Hayes, Mrs. E. L. Spoetman, Mrs. E. P. Shove, Mrs. Tunnell, Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Mrs. J. J. Hardtman, Mrs. A. Van Vechten, Mrs. H. C. Lowe, Mrs. E. A. Breches, Mrs. W. H. R. Stote, Mrs. Irving Howbert.

Patrons—J. F. Humphrey, L. C. Dana, Dr. S. E. Solly, H. M. Blackmer, J. E. McIntyre, Claude Sachs, Dr. J. R. Robinson, C. G. Collins, H. S. Hayward, A. L. Lawton, F. E. Johnson, L. A. Whaite, F. J. Plimpton, H. LeB. Wills, H. H. Mitchell, M. J. Wilbur, J. H. Avery, W. S. Stratton, W. S. Jackson, C. E. Evans, R. J. Bolles, F. B. Hill, C. C. Hoyt, J. S. Lockraft, F. G. Peck, Herbert Johnson, F. A. Mangold, Edgar Howbert, D. B. Fairley, Clarence Edsall, Sherwood Aldrich, K. R. Babbitt, M. B. Irvine, G. C. Hemenway, J. A. Hayes, W. F. Crosby, C. E. Aiken, W. G. Shapcott, H. H. Stevens, Dr. J. A. Hart, John Potter, [illegible] M. Ellison, J. J. Grier, C. E. Noble, J. G. Easton, C. F. Potter, W. J. Palmer, J. K. Miller, L. A. Giddings, J. F. Burns, O. S. Johnson, S. F. DuBde, H. S. Ervay, J. H. Bacon, J. W. Proudfit, W. A. Perkins, F. E. Brooks, T. Lieut, J. T. Anderson, E. P. Shove, J. Arthur Connell, W. S. Boynton, O. Hemenway, D. Heron, V. Z. Reed, A. E. Rope, W. R. Siney, J. M. Bolton, D. W. Robbins, Dr. J. F. Gibson, D. N. Heyser, Dr. C. F. Gardiner, S. S. Bernard, J. L. Armit, J. P. Pomeroy, E. S. Wolley, J. C. Connor, A. Sutton, A. G. Sharp, J. R. McKinnie, O. B. Willcox.

THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL MEGAPHONER.

Among the officials who conduct athletic games and bicycle race meets the referee is usually looked upon as the most important. That is so because in him are vested the powers of final decision on all doubtful points as well as several other duties of an arbitrary nature. From the standpoint of the competitors he is undoubtedly the most important of the officials, not excepting the starter. But the spectators care little about him. In their estimation there is only one official worthy of much of their attention. He is the announcer, the man who tells them who was first across the tape, who was second, who third, what the time was and all other details regarding the progress of the tournament.

Not many years ago there was no such personage as an official announcer. In those days the results were posted up on a bulletin board at athletic meetings, and those of the spectators who were blessed with good eyesight could keep track of the contests. Much faultfinding was the natural result, and the old Williamsburg Athletic club, the first professional bicycle club in the east, was the first to institute a reform. The management of that club hit upon the idea of departing from the antiquated "telegraph board" custom, which we inherited from our English cousins. In its place a strong-lunged man was appointed to shout out the results of the several events to the crowd as soon as they were decided. The scheme made a big hit and has been made use of at practically all sporting tournaments ever since.

At first the official announcer depended solely on the carrying power of his voice in discharging his duties. That was not always satisfactory, particularly in cases of large crowds. The vocal strain was such that the voice of the announcer often gave out long before the conclusion of the tournament. Then all the spectators could hear was a series of hoarse squawks, which carried no meaning to the ear. This disadvantage has been overcome, too. The modern instrument, known as the megaphone, has been seized upon by the official announcer, and with its aid he can send tremendous volumes of sound to any corner of the sporting inclosure, without much wear and tear of his thorax. He holds the cornucopia-looking affair to his lips, aims its nozzle at the persons he is addressing, and talks in an ordinary tone. His message is thrown to its recipients, as a roar from a cave.

When bicycle racing became one of the recognized sports the official announcer played an important role right from the start. Not only was he found to be a necessary adjunct in informing the patrons of race meets of what was going on, but he was called upon to help the clerk of the course in getting the contestants out on their marks promptly. Women preparing for the theater are less dilatory than a set of cyclists making ready for their races. The clerk of the course often verges upon insanity in trying to get his men to the starting point in quick time so as to prevent annoying delays between races.

The oldest announcer in point of service as well as the best known is Frederick W. Burns, an athlete of great skill in his youth and an all-around sportsman.

He saw the possibilities of the megaphone and adopted it as a profession. He announces bicycle races for a living. He is a familiar figure at all sporting events of note, his deep baritone voice of extraordinary reaching qualities making him particularly adapted to the office. At boxing tournaments, as well as at athletic and bicycle contests, Burns has officiated as announcer for almost a score of years. He understands the requirements of the position perfectly and the chief value of his work is that he talks slowly and distinctly, every word he utters being audible. The accompanying illustration was made from a photograph taken especially for this article at a recent bicycle meet at the Manhattan Beach track. It shows Mr. Burns, armed with his megaphone and phonograph, ready to inform the occupants of a crowded grand-stand the results of the race.

Fred W. Burns, Professional Megaphoner and Bicycle Announcer.

Mr. Burns has been associated with amateur sports from his boyhood days. Following the fortunes of the original Williamsburg Athletic club, he became a member of the Brooklyn Athletic association when that organization succeeded the Williamsburgs. Next he figured prominently with the Nassau Athletic club and Varuna Boat club. He was also one of the members of the first lacrosse team of the United States to attain anything like national renown. He is now an enthusiastic bicyclist, devoting his energies to the subject of highway improvement. He is a member of the executive committee of the Good Roads association of Long Island, in which capacity he has been successful in working several reforms.

His popularity as an announcer is due in no small measure to his keen sense of humor. He is quick to appreciate an opportunity for a witty sally, and never fails to take advantage of it.

The [illegible] sallies he announces through the megaphone and the effect upon the audience is electrical. It is like being drowned in a laugh. The joke is thundered at you and you roar whether you want to or not.

The megaphone is the most attractive part of an up-to-date bicycle meet and the man who megaphones best has plenty of honor showered upon him.

STRANGE REGIMENT.

Immunes Who Do Not Fear Yellow Fever.

The war department at Washington is now issuing commissions to the most remarkable regiment in the world.

This is the regiment of yellow fever immunes stationed at Camp Caffrey, near Covington, La.

The regiment is composed of 1,038 men, all of whom have passed through yellow fever, the most terrible of all scourges, and have come out of it alive. Having been bitten by this horrible calamity of the south they could never feel it again and they are therefore prepared to go to Cuba and its jungles, and live there forever.

The regiment is headed by Colonel Duncan Norbert Hood, a West Pointer and one of the most gallant young soldiers in the United States army. Colonel Hood is the son of General John Bell Hood, the great confederate leader whose memory is tender to the entire south.

When the war broke out and it became certain that our troops must go to Cuba, a thrill ran along the line, for the men knew that they must face that which is more awful than powder and smoke, mightier in destruction than cannon ball and dynamite shell. They knew that they must fight a foe unseen and in a lone, horrid, hateful, devastating, a foe which works in secret and spares few.

Deadliest Foe.

During the rainy season, which commences in Cuba in the spring and lasts until September, the germs of yellow fever are born and grown. They have their being in the swampy lands, and they feed upon the green thick moss. No African jungle has anything more deadly than the yellow fever of Cuba.

For years yellow fever has been, and is the great difficulty with which our quarantine has to deal. Though the quarantine is manned by the best health officers of any quarantine service in existence, yet it is eluded every year by these terrible germs which are carried north from Cuba upon the clothes of travelers, to become imbedded in the human system, there to grow and work out destruction to the human frame. Yellow fever last year carried off hundreds along the Gulf states and was so severe as to be considered a national calamity, calling for the efforts of the Red Cross.

When therefore war in Cuba was mentioned it was not wondered that the United States army felt a thrill of fear at attacking a foe too small to be seen, and too invisible to be felt.

An Immune.

Colonel Hood in his long service along the gulf and southern states had once upon a time got these germs into his system and had yellow fever. How he came out of it alive not even he could tell, for the records show that only one man out of a hundred escapes; but escape he did, and when the war fever took him he felt that he could go to Cuba without fear of taking the Cuban disease.

And then a brilliant idea suggested itself to him that he form a regiment of yellow fever immunes. He knew that in a short time, should the war be over, it would be necessary to keep an army garrisoned at Cuba and for this work no one could be as well adapted as the yellow fever immune.

He at once paid a visit to Washington and there saw President McKinley and Secretary Alger. Both were fired with enthusiasm at the thought of an army which could visit Cuba without danger, and in a few days a bill was passed by congress authorizing the raising of an "Immune Regiment." The bill was introduced by the House Military committee, and provided for the enlisting of a sufficient number of immune volunteers to make ten regiments. The membership of each regiment was limited to 1,038 men.

Colonel Hood set to work to form the First regiment. The difficulty of it was that they must all be volunteers, and all of the volunteers must have been through a siege of yellow fever. At last he got it together, the whole 1,038 men. These he gathered at Camp Caffrey, named after the senator from Louisiana, who secured the passage of the bill providing for the raising of immune regiments, and there they are now living, waiting for their commission and the order to march to Cuba.

A Remarkable Regiment

This regiment is remarkable in more ways than one. A stranger visiting Camp Caffrey would notice the difference between this regiment and any other. It is located almost opposite New Orleans, and from a beautiful point of vantage near Lake Pont Christian, it temporarily guards the city.

This immune regiment would attract attention, you might say, even among a whole army of regiments were that army [illegible] strong. The first way in which you would notice any peculiarity is in the manner in which the men take camp life. Necessarily they do their own work, but they do it so gladly and so cheerfully that they seem to be on a picnic.

Yellow fever has one striking peculiarity. Those who have come out of it are singularly tranquil all the rest of their lives. Every malarial germ and every latent poison in the body seems to be driven out by the fever, or killed in the high temperature, so when the invalid recovers, if recover he does, he is free from every defect of blood or bone. All the evils which he has accumulated in a life time are cooked out of him by the deadly heat and his flesh is as pink, and is blood as pure, as that of a healthy new born child. With this renewal of strength the yellow fever immune commences to enjoy himself. He takes life happily and never knows what it is to be angry. Blues are as far away from his temperament as rosy hues are far away from the moonlight gleams. He is sunny, contented, more or less industrious, and certainly more happy.

A Camp Scene.

Over the "camp fire" as the evening social-circle of warriors is called, whether the fire is burning or not these immunes exchange stories of their sickness, and tell how they got the fever and the horrors connected with it. They recite its humorous side, and there is laughter along with the tears. No one having passed through this ordeal can ever forget it, and one of its greatest peculiarities is that it is ever-present, like some great shock to the mind.

"How is this for hot weather," called one of the warriors to the other who was doing sentry duty.

"Pretty hot, but nothing to the ninth day of the fever."

The immunes at Camp Caffrey rise early in the morning, for they are under military discipline, and take an early morning dip. Yellow fever has broken out in Louisiana, but they are not afraid of it. If there be germs in the lake they know that they will be unharmed by them, and they linger in the tepid water, even though the hot mists of the sultry night float over it, and they enjoy a splash along green shores when others dare not enter it.

After the dip the immune gets his breakfast and right leisurely he gets at it. He can eat anything and everything he pleases and if a comrade has been fortunate enough to bring up a fish or bring down a bird, or steal a watermelon, it is part of the camp fire; and the immune cooks, eats and enjoys it, as though it were the chief aim of his existence.

Food is not more plentiful at Camp Caffrey than at any other camps, for we were not quite ready for war and the canned goods factories long since yielded their whole supply. Sometimes at Camp Caffrey potatoes are a little scarce, but the immunes are just as happy as though they came in barrels, peach blow potatoes washed and ready for the kettle.

A Happy Regiment.

This regiment is happier than any other since the days of Nero, when the wicked king appointed a private regiment to guard him and told each man to kill the whole world whom he did not like. Each man in Nero's regiment went out with drawn sword and beheaded all his enemies. The immune has already killed that which to an American is worse than an armed foe, namely disease, and he has nothing now to fear from it.

There is another peculiarity of the yellow fever immune—he does not easily contract other diseases. Of course he can never get typhoid or other fever, but there is a multiplicity of other diseases which it may be supposed that he would contract, such as pneumonia, rheumatism and other common ills. But the immune seems to be "immune" from these also and it is rare that he even gets consumption. He dies of old age in time or enjoys himself to death but until that day comes he is pretty sure to keep his boots on.

These immunes, let it be known, are men from fine families. Many of them, like Colonel Hood, are born aristocrats and most of them are patricians; and they only come to the camp, bound only by one tie, namely that of a fearful fever through which they have passed safely. The false opinion prevailed for a time that the immunes were a very low class who had been through yellow fever in the tenements of the large cities in which they live, but this is a mistake. It would be hard to find any regiment in the war which is composed of men of better families than these remarkable yellow fever immunes.

Envied by the Czar.

The czar of Russia would doubtless give one of his cream colored horses if he could have all immune regiments for his own army; for in Siberia there is the dread Siberian fever; and every year the czar loses hundreds of the National Guard from this malady while placed off in Siberia watching the military prisoners.

England would be glad for an immune regiment for India, for her jungle fever kills more Englishmen than the native bands. Even the Sultan will read of the immune regiment with interest, for in Turkey they have a malignant form of Roman fever, which is the Roman fever with rheumatic fever added, and is very devastating.

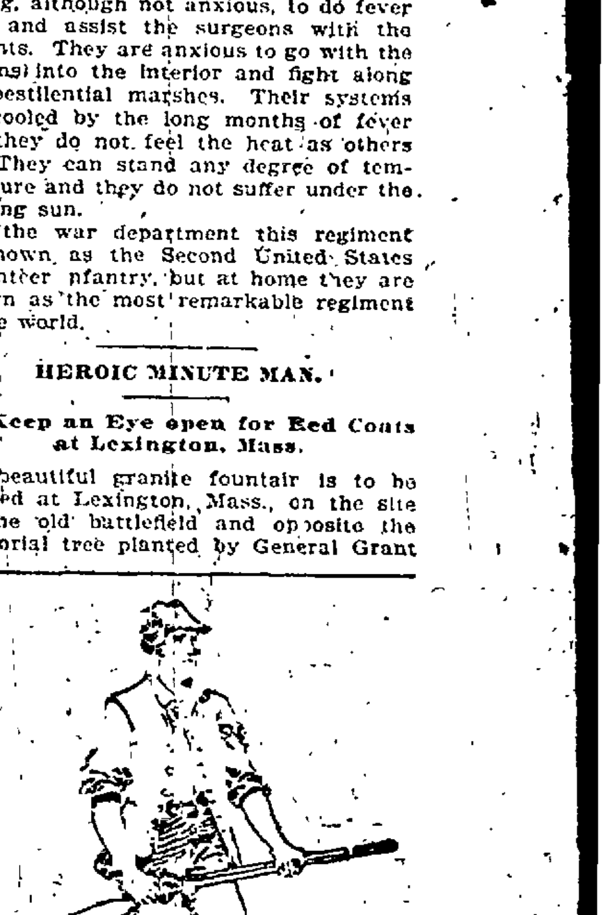
The idea of forming the regiment of men who had been through these never occurred to any one until it originated in the brain of the gallant Colonel Hood. The yellow fever immunes go to Cuba of course to do fighting duty, but more than that, they go to stay. They are willing to act as a military garrison on the island for two years, or until Spain shall have ceased to molest the Cubans. They are willing, although not anxious, to do fever duty and assist the surgeons with the patients. They are anxious to go with the Cubans into the interior and fight along the pestilential marshes. Their systems are cooled by the long months of fever and they do not feel the heat as others do. They can stand any degree of temperature and they do not suffer under the broiling sun.

In the war department this regiment is known as the Second United States Volunteer Infantry, but at home they are known as the most remarkable regiment in the world.

HEROIC MINUTE MAN.

To Keep an Eye open for Red Coats at Lexington, Mass.

A beautiful granite fountain is to be erected at Lexington, Mass., on the site of the old battlefield and opposite the memorial tree planted by General Grant in 1875. The design as just accepted by the town of Lexington, is that of a Revolutionary hero standing on a rough granite pile, awaiting the approach of the British. The fountain is the gift of the late Francis B. Hayes, of Lexington, who left $10,000 to pay for the work.



Lexington's Minute-Man Statue-Fountain.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

[illegible]

The Red Men Appeared in all Their Glory Yesterday.

WILD AND WEIRD DANCING

A Picturesque Scene in the Light of the Big Bonfires—A Striking Contrast Between the Barbarism of the Past and the Civilization of the Present—An Exhibition that Was Interesting, Unique and Instructive.

It was Indian day at Broadmoor yesterday and the entertainments furnished by the band of Santa Claras ended the festivities of the sixth annual Flower Carnival.

The Indian dance loses much of its picturesqueness in the daytime, for it requires night's mystery to render it most effective. The conditions last night were all favorable, and the immense crowd that thronged both piazzas of the Casino was treated to as fine an exhibition of the wild dancing of the red man as has been given in this vicinity since the white man took full possession of these mountain slopes.

It was about 9 o'clock when the hollow beating of the tomtom hushed the murmur of voices on the piazzas, and all eyes turned to the court where the Santa Claras, in full feathers, were beginning their strange dancing. The first dance was the odd "Squaw Dance" in which only the women of the tribe took part. This squaw dance was given last night for the first time in many years. It was followed by a quiet dance by the bucks, preliminary to the big war dance.

A Picturesque Scene.

On either side of the court blazed a huge fire, the inflammable pine knots crackling and snapping and sending showers of sparks high into the air; from a cloudless sky the moon's soft light blended with the glare of the flames, the heavy dark outlines of the trees and buildings and the black shadows of the romantic forest on the north added weirdness to the scene, and no sound was heard save the crackling of the fires. Suddenly a wild figure darted from a group near one of the fires; then another and another until the entire band of Indians, in all the glory of war-paint and feathers, stood silent in the glare of the fires. Slowly and softly the hollow tones of the tomtom mingled with the weird incantation were wafted to the Casino, the figures began to move; louder and louder grew the drum beats and the wild singing, and faster and faster moved those uncanny figures, until the echoes sent back the sounds from old Cheyenne mountain and the air was filled with one prolonged, wild, unbridled roar in which was mingled the dull beating of the tomtom, the unearthly droning of the singers and the blood-curdling war-whoops of the dancers. Back and forth they surge, now advancing in a solid line, heads thrown back and arms brandishing war-clubs, now crossing and re-crossing, some bending low to the ground and creeping like a panther on the scent, some circling madly around the court, darting in and out between the fast-moving forms, and above all the flash of weapons and gorgeous color, the sharp, clear crack of revolvers and the unceasing din of war-cry upon war-cry.

A Contrast.

To those unfamiliar with Indian life, it was indeed a sight worth seeing. The effectiveness of this war dance was heightened rather than diminished by its setting. The Casino orchestra took part, playing in a minor key that suited the occasion. On the one hand could be seen the savage of days gone by, days when old Cheyenne heard the clash of intertribal conflict and saw the Indian roaming at will on the mountain slopes seeking the quarry. In the center of the circle of fire was shown all the crudity of dress, all the discord of sound and all the wild excess of passion that marks the barbarian. On the other hand, framed in brilliant electric lights, was shown the other extreme—the beauty and chivalry of the highest civilization reached in the world's history, the shimmer of dainty gowns, the sparkle of rare jewels and the soft murmur of well-modulated voices, while from within came the strains of the violin, the sweetest singer of them all that approaches nearest the beauty of the perfect human voice.

It was a striking contrast—and exemplified the "survival of the fittest," the higher civilization holding sway where once the lower civilization reigned supreme, the latter bowing to the will of the former.

The Santa Clara Band.

The Indians in attendance during the carnival numbered 31, 15 men, 10 women and six children. They belong to the tribe known as the Santa Claras, there being just 250 in this tribe, according to the census taken last July. They are located about seven miles from Espanola, N. M.

They are headed by the governor of the Santa Claras, and are in charge of Mr. W. P. Taber, government teacher in charge of the Santa Claras and sub-agent on the Santa Clara reservation. Mr. Taber acts as interpreter. He has been among these Indians for three years and has made a close study of them.

A Bit of History.

The origin of the Santa Clara Indians is somewhat in doubt. Mr. Taber is convinced that they are descendants of the cliff dwellers and Mr. Hamlin Garland who has made a study of them, concurs in this belief. Their opinion is founded largely on the fact that the Santa Clara pottery of the present day is in many instances identical with that of the cliff dwellers, and upon the further fact that their habits of life are very similar to those of the cliff dwellers. The Santa Claras maintain that they never inhabited tepees but have always lived in adobe houses as they do today. Their language, too, seems to add a link in the chain connecting them with the cliff dwellers.

Their history has been traced back 350 years by means of a pueblo, a quarter of a mile west of the present Santa Clara pueblo.

Those who are familiar with the Sioux Indian will see many points of similarity between the Sioux and the Santa Claras. In dress and ornamentation they are strikingly alike, and their dancing is almost identical with that of the Sioux. The dances shown here by the Santa Claras, and given various names, such as the fire dance, the buffalo dance, the turkey dance, the moon dance, etc., appear to be but the various steps in what is known as the Omaha dance of the Sioux and in the war dance given last night the steps, as well as the rythm of the tomtom, the character of the accompanying incantations and the oft-repeated war-cries resemble very markedly the favorite war-dance of the Sioux Indian, the Omaha which is now the most savage dance permitted by the United States government.

It should be noted, however, that while every movement of the Omaha dance has its significance to the Sioux, there is no significance whatever attached by the Santa Claras to their dancing. Mr. Taber states that the Indians have told him that there may have been, in years gone by, some significance to the dancing, but if there was the present generation of Santa Claras knows nothing of it, and their dancing is merely in the nature of a festivity.

Santa Clara Characteristics.

The Santa Claras have no battle traditions. The last battle in which they were engaged occurred so long ago that nothing in the way of tradition has been handed down to the present generation. This last battle occurred in 1680 at Round mountain, when the Santa Claras made their last unsuccessful stand against the Mexicans.

The Santa Claras are probably at present as highly civilized as any Indian tribe. They are excellent farmers, and are entirely self-supporting, receiving no aid from the government. The squaws contribute toward the maintenance of the tribe by making and selling pottery. The bucks are citizens of the United States and hold clear titles to their land, but are not voters, they having been advised not to exercise that privilege because in that case they would have to become taxpayers and their taxes would be a heavy burden in years when water is scarce and crops are short.

The Santa Claras have no battle tradismall in stature, and therein lies another argument, perhaps, against their possible relation to the fierce Sioux. The bucks will not average over five feet seven inches in height, while the Sioux will average nearly six feet. The squaws are especially diminutive, averaging only about five feet in height.

PORTO RICO LETTERS.

Experiences of Soldiers in the Field and on the Way.

Mr. W. McK. Barbour has received the following letter from his brother, who is in Porto Rico with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania:

Gaunadiaz, Porto Rico, Aug. 3, 1898.

My Dear Brother: We have just pitched our tents in the outskirts of this city, which is about ten miles from Ponce, where we landed. From Charleston to Porto Rico was a horrible trip. We were loaded on the ship with mules, horses, etc., and after a couple of days out it was almost unbearable. Our ship is one of the finest cattle boats afloat, but it was never intended to carry a thousand men. We played in awfully good luck regarding weather, etc. We only had one bad day, but then the seas were good and high. However, only a few of the boys got real sick. Everybody was uneasy on account of not finding our escort and it seems when we found one it was only by accident. The Cincinnati gunboat was scouting around and ran across us the last day of our trip. It was about midnight when she discovered us; and talk about your sights and sensations! When they threw their powerful searchlights on us and all about us, we did not know but what it might be a Spaniard. I tell you it kept us guessing. When we recognized each other everybody swallowed their hearts again. The next morning a Spanish cruiser was sighted for which we would have been an easy prey. We were escorted into port where the Massachusetts, Dixie and several others of our warships were lying. The town had surrendered a little while before our arrival and we lost no time in landing and starting the column on to San Juan.

The Sixteenth is forming the advance guard and we are having lots of work to do, but have not run into the enemy yet. We are doing our post guard duty, etc., and have captured a couple dozen Spaniards and a lot of rifles, etc. On three different occasions we have been called to arms and have started to meet a body of the enemy, but each time they have failed to engage us. I guess those calls have been on account of nervous guards shooting at cows, dogs, etc. that failed to come to a halt when told so.

Talk about demonstration of the coons in the south when the Union army marched through. I do believe it would compare with the way the natives here acted. They simply went wild. They look on us as liberators, etc. Every town we pass they behave the same way.

The Spaniards have taken their sneak from each place as we approach and it looks as though the conquering of Porto Rico would be a snap. This country is well called the garden of the world. It is certainly beautiful and the climate fine. The natives are more than interesting and in all it is an experience and education I would not take a million for.

You can see banana, lemon and cocoanut groves in all directions. I sat with a group of natives last evening under a banana tree and helped them make some coffee. They insisted that I should drink nearly all of it. I tell you it was coffee, too. The company has adopted one of the natives, a bright little fellow about 13 years old. He thinks Pippo is the whole thing. He won't sleep anywhere but with me and is always hustling around getting cigarettes and cigars for me. I think I will be able to talk Spanish by the time we return. Troops are arriving daily, and within a few days the Porto Rican army will have arrived and then we will push right along and I think I will be at home to eat Thanksgiving dinner with you.

My health has continued out of sight. I have not had a bad minute on account of sickness. I was corporal of the guard the last night on the ship and, in posting my men below deck, I fell down one of the hatchways and it made me a little lame, but it is getting better rapidly and will soon be all right. I got off with a slightly wrenched knee, but it was a very narrow escape.

Well, I will have to close for this time. Will write soon again. Keep writing me often.

From Gurney Smith.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 8, 1898.

Dear Mother and Father:

At last my only desire is fulfilled, we are in Porto Rico in the heart of the Spanish country, but not a Spaniard have we seen yet, although it is a week today since we landed. I wrote you a letter on board ship and mailed it when we reached Santo Domingo, and you should have received it by this time. I was the first man to be sent into the enemy's country from our troop. I had to go 35 miles back into the mountains to a little place called Utuado. The road is worse than one Colorado trail. It was supposed to be infested by Spaniards, but nary a Spaniard did I see although there was a fight about two miles from the place and everyone in the troop says we were lucky not to run across any. The scenery along the road was the most beautiful I ever saw or heard of. The mountains were covered with banana, mango and orange trees, and in some places the trail, or rather what is called a road down here, was not more than two feet wide and I could look down a thousand feet and see and hear the water rushing over the rocks below. This is a great place for fruit, and we get all we want of it for nothing. The principal fruits are the cocoanut, orange, banana, sugar cane and mango. The last is somewhat the shape of an apple with a very tough skin and tastes something like a cocoanut only a great deal sweeter.

The natives are very poor. Most of their meals consist of a mango and a piece of cocoanut.

The climate here is a great deal more pleasant than that of Florida and although it is fully as hot one does not feel it as much because of the breeze which is nearly always blowing.

Ponce, the place where we are now camped, is a town of about 20,000 inhabitants and is situated on the south coast of the island. Some time ago, before the appearance of our fleet, there were several hundred Spaniards here. When we arrived they immediately took to the hills, being careful first to kill all the women and children they came across.

We are living very well and have fresh meat and bread every day. I have started drinking coffee and could hardly get along without it now. A troop of volunteer cavalry has joined us and I believe Captain Hoppin is to act as major. A troop of the Fifth cavalry has also been here and has just left for the hills. There is a report that states that General Miles said that all the men that only enlisted for the war would probably eat their Thanksgiving dinners at home as he thinks the war will be over by that time. I have lost all the respect I ever had for the volunteers because they are making absolute asses of themselves. They break into houses and on the whole those that I have seen are a disgrace to the American army.

They do all the guard duty about the city and they do not know the first principle of their duty.

The difference between the natives of the city and the country is remarkable. The former charge extravagant prices for everything they sell while the latter will not accept money for anything whatever.

On my trip to General Stone, to whom I carried messages, I stopped one night at a native farmer's house, or rather plantation, to rest my horse. My host was not satisfied until I had promised to stay to supper and I was afterward very glad indeed that I did so. I had three great big plates of soup, three of rice and brown sugar, three of baked beans and a cup of Porto Rico coffee, which is delicious.

F. Gurney Smith.

The rest of the letter is about purely personal matters.

NEWS OF THE COURT.

East Siders Will Again Try to Restrain the Commissioners From Building Hospital—Other News.

The residents of the East side have taken the step suggested by the court at the first hearing of their suit for an injunction restraining the commissioners from building a poor house or hospital on the east side. At the hearing upon the first application for an injunction, Judge Lunt denied the application, but the plaintiffs were informed that they would again come into court upon an amended complaint.

The complaint filed yesterday sets out that the commissioners are preparing to build a county hospital and that they have no authority so to do; also that in their levy for county purposes there is no mention that the levy is for a new hospital. The plaintiffs therefore contend that the action of the commissioners is illegal—that a levy should have been made for that specific purpose. It is also contended that the commissioners could only levy for a poor house and not for a hospital and that the building planned is in fact a hospital, and will contain wards, operating rooms, etc.

The commissioners, in replication, say that the levy says, "for general county purposes, $140,000," and that a subdivision reads "for county building, $15,000," and that they are proceeding under that latter clause. The hearing will probably be had some day next week.

Margaret Coyle was yesterday granted an injunction restraining W. S. Boynton, sheriff, from enforcing a writ of restitution or in any way interfering with her occupancy of certain lots in Cripple Creek. She avers that her husband made a transfer of lots purchased with her money, and that said transfer was not a valid or sincere sale, and that the lots are hers in all equity. In a suit in a justice court decided against her, the plaintiff avers that he had no jurisdiction and should have sent the case to the district court. The bulk of the trouble followed on the heels of a divorce suit which failed to separate the couple.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Work of the Constitutional Convention Now in Session.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Managua, Nicaragua, Aug. 30.—The convention assembled at Managua to form a constitution for a confederacy to consist of the states of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, has agreed upon 120 of the 143 articles. It has been agreed that the name of the confederacy shall be the "United States of Central America." The decisions arrived at are as to what the people and the states shall not do, not what the people have conceded to the government of the United States of Central America. They declare that there shall be no death penalty enforced by any state and that no state shall cede any of its territory. They bridle the liberty of the press and of public declarations of opinions adverse to the government. The work will not be completed until about November first.

The diet of the greater republic of Central America has asked the government of Nicaragua for all the documents in its archives relating to the construction of an inter-oceanic canal across Nicaragua for the purpose, as El Liberal government daily newspaper says of "investigating the reasons why the United States of North American appear to have decided to construct the canal."

The Nicaraguan government recently imprisoned several persons from Leon and Granada suspected of opposing the government. The authorities appear to be in constant apprehension of revolutions. Only a few days ago, according to El Liberal of July 30, several young men from this city were called before the inquisition on suspicion of plotting a revolution and some of them were sentenced to the penitentiary.

Many of the principal importers in western Nicaragua, native and foreign, have called on the government during the last ten days and urged it not to advance the duties on imports, which it has contemplated doing, 100 per cent. on the present very high rates of which advance from 15 to 25 per cent. is to be paid in gold.

The importers do not know where the gold is to come from, in view of the fact that a very large percentage of the growing crop of coffee, the only important export from Nicaragua excepting dry hides and India rubber, is pledged to foreigners residing in other countries, who have advanced the money necessary to enable the planters to cultivate coffee shrubs through the six years of their growth from the nursery to the bearing state.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.

Various Representatives Heard by Commissioners in Canada.

Quebec, Sept. 1.—The American commissioners began hearing representatives from the United States today. Only half an hour was given to each representative. Up to 11 o'clock the Gloucester men representing the New England fishermen, a delegate from the Boston chamber of commerce, and Warner Miller of New York had been heard, Mr. Miller is here in the interests of the pulp paper industry.

The Boston chamber of commerce men were not agreed with Mr. Miller and his representatives of the lumber industry.

Mr. Hallen, representing the Boston chamber of commerce, said today that he would ask the American commissioners to establish, if possible, a more liberal condition of trade relations with Canada. He favors absolute reciprocity. He says all the New England states would have generally benefited by such relations.

It is said that in the joint session today the Alaskan boundary has continued to be the subject of discussion. Senator Fairbanks was asked tonight if he could indicate what the outcome of the conference promised. He replied that so far the work had been satisfactory and all that had been expected by either side. The attitude of the delegations who have appeared here in opposition to any steps in the way of reciprocity cause some of the Canadians to predict that the commissioners will be unable to accomplish all they have undertaken to do. They say that Canada wants reciprocity above all things and that the United States does not desire this, but merely wishes to adjust a few troublesome questions, leaving the general trade questions as they are. None of the commissioners will talk upon this point.

A Japanese resident of Honolulu who recently sailed for his native land carried with him an ostrich which he proposes to lead around Japan by a string tied to one of its legs. The bird has been trained to dance at the bidding of its owner, and the latter refused an offer of $2,000 made for it by the agent of an American showman.

[illegible]

Well Known Citizen Passed Away Last Evening.

END OF A USEFUL CAREER

He Is Associated With the Growth of the City from Its Infancy, and Leaves Many Friends Who Mourn His Loss—Mrs. Barnes and Five Children Survive Him—A Brief Sketch of His Life.

The Gazette this morning has the sad duty to announce the death of Mr. G. S. Barnes, who passed peacefully away at his home, 317 East Kiowa street, about 10 o'clock last night, in his 80th year. The announcement casts gloom over the whole city, for Mr. Barnes was universally admired and respected. He was one of the most prominent merchants of the city, and was intimately associated with the growth of the community.

Genial in disposition and possessing many excellent social and business qualities, he has made a host of friends all over the community and state, who will mourn his death and who extend to the widow and children heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of their affliction.

A Short Life Sketch.

Gerrit Smith Barnes was born in Florence, Oneida county, New York, on November 28, 1818. He spent the early part of his life in his native state. He had a common school education, and also attended the Cortland academy in Homer, N. Y. After leaving school he engaged in farming until 1854 when, on account of ill health, he moved from New York to Horicon, Wis., and there he entered the hardware business. He lived in Horicon until 1865, when his health again broke down and he was compelled to move to Colorado. He first made his residence in Denver, where he remained but a short time, and decided to move to this city, as he saw here in a town but a year and a half old very favorable business opportunities.

Came to Colorado Springs.

Mr. Barnes brought his family to Colorado Springs and founded the G. S. Barnes and Son Hardware company, with his son James P. as the junior member of the firm. He was actively engaged in business until within the past four or five years, when his health compelled him to relinquish more or less personal attention to the affairs of the firm.

Mr. Barnes has always manifested a deep and lively interest in all that concerned the growth and welfare of this community and before the town was merged into the city he was a member of the board of trustees for several terms. In 1887 he was elected mayor of the city and for the two years of his term of office he devoted a large amount of his time to the duties of his position. It was under his administration that the Cheyenne canons were secured by the city as public parks.

In 1847 he was married to Miss Maria E. Pierce who survives him. For over 50 years they lived a happy wedded life and on February 26, 1897, they celebrated their golden anniversary in this city. The children who survive him and who mourn the loss of an affectionate parent are James P. Barnes, M. O. Barnes, Mrs. J. S. Barnes, Miss Etta Barnes and Mrs. L. H. Seldomridge.

The announcement of the funeral will be made later.

MRS. BOTKIN'S EXAMINATION.

Grand Jury Adjourn Without Taking Action on the Matter.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Evidence was this afternoon presented to the grand jury in an attempt to secure the indictment of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin on a charge of violating section 337 of the criminal code of California, which makes it a felony to send poisoned goods through the mails.

Chief of Police Lee and Detective McVey testified to the facts in their possession regarding the poisoning of Mrs. J. P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. Deane, at Dover, Del., by means of poisoned candy sent from this city. They presented no facts not already made public.

Mrs. Seeley, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the case denied knowing anything about the candy.

Miss Lavernach, a newspaper writer, testified regarding her conversation with Mrs. Botkin, but presented nothing new.

Mrs. Rimoff, the former nurse of Mrs. Botkin, was called but her evidence failed to throw any light upon the case. No action was taken by the grand jury which adjourned consideration of the matter, subject to the call of the district attorney.

The police have positively ascertained that the box in which the poisoned candy was mailed, was purchased from George Haas, of this city. The box was made by Jones and company, of Philadelphia, and Haas is the only man on the coast using these boxes. Mr. Haas has fully identified the box placed in evidence, but neither he nor his clerks can say to whom it was sold.

Mrs. Botkin positively denied that she had ever bought any candy from Haas.

SHAFTER'S ARRIVAL.

Santiago Commander Has Reached Montauk Point and Says He Is Glad of It.

New York, Sept. 1.—The transport Mexico with General Shafter on board was sighted off Montauk Point at 6:30 a. m. today and an hour later dropped anchor in Fort Pond bay.

The City of Mexico has on board besides General Shafter the members of his staff including Lieut. Colonels E. J. McClernand, R. P. Pope and G. McC. Derby, Majors Robert H. Noble, John Maley and S. W. Groesbeck, Captains J. E. Gilmore and E. H. Plummer.

General Shafter and his staff were landed from the City of Mexico shortly before 1 o'clock, being taken off in the auxiliary gunboat Aileen and landed at the "floating dock" some distance away from the quarantine pier. General Young was at the pier at the time. The coming ashore at the float of the commander and his staff was unexpected. Gen. Wheeler had the cavalry drawn up at the quarantine pier and the guns waiting to salute General Shafter. He was not aware that General Shafter was on shore until General Shafter and his staff had been driven to the detention hospital in carriages. General Wheeler was a little put out when he learned that General Shafter had landed. General Shafter was in good health when he came ashore.

On the City of Mexico besides the general and his staff came one company of the First regular infantry. No report as to their condition has been made.

General Wheeler, when informed that General Shafter was ashore, ordered the salute of 15 guns fired. It was difficult to get near General Shafter at the detention camp, but the commander of the Santiago campaign sent word to the correspondents that he was glad to be on American soil again but was sorry to learn that so many of his men had died and were still sick at Montauk. He said, however, that had the troops remained in Santiago they would have fared much worse.

Surgeon Meyer, who came north on the Allegheny, had something to say today as to the condition of the transport. It was on the vessel that 11 Ninth Massachusetts men had died. Surgeon Meyer stated that when the Allegheny left Santiago there were but 12 sick men on board but sickness developed very quickly on the vessel and when out a few days deaths occurred at the rate of three a day. The Massachusetts men and the First Illinois men were landed from the Allegheny today and the 136 sick were sent to the hospitals. The men from the City of Mexico were also taken ashore.

The General Interviewed.

General Shafter is now, strictly speaking, by reason of his rank, in command of Camp Wikoff, but he will not assume the reins of control until his term in the detention camp is finished. In an interview this afternoon General Shafter said:

"I enjoyed the trip north on the Mexico greatly, but more so on account of the ship being a prize. From a casual observation I like Camp Wikoff. It seems just such a place as I should have selected. I shall soon acquaint myself thoroughly with all the details of the camp.

"I knew nothing about the Miles-Alger controversy until I was shown a newspaper on my arrival here. I will not discuss it, now that I am unfamiliar with the phases of the case, nor will I enter the controversy at any time. Secretary Alger and General Miles can take care of themselves and so can I.

"The Red Cross and other nurses did good work at Santiago, but the front is hardly the place for women. There was never any real scarcity of food in Cuba, but there were no transportation facilities to get supplies to the front other than pack trains.

"The army and the sick in hospitals down there fared as well as possible in such a climate."

A REVISION FAVORED.

Movement in Dreyfus Case Growing by Leaps and Bounds.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The Dreyfus case presents no new feature, but there is a plentiful supply of rumors. The first of these is that Dreyfus is dead, no letter having been received from him for some weeks.

Another report is that General Boisdeffre who has just resigned the post of chief of general staff has committed suicide. Both these rumors are without foundation. Colonel Paty du Clam is on a vacation trip and there is no confirmation of the statement of La Patrie that he had been arrested for complicity in the Henry forgery.

Colonel Henry's Motives.

Speculation is keenest over the motives for Colonel Henry's suicide. Looking to the view the whole nation has adopted regarding the guilt of Dreyfus, it is argued that Henry may have supposed he was acting in the country's interests, even in forging the letter, which would satisfy the nation of the justice of the sentence without production of the real evidence, which would be undesirable on the highest political grounds. In that case Henry might have posed as a martyr to misguided patriotism.

The traditions of the intelligence department, which at the time of the condemnation of Dreyfus was under a conspicuous anti-Semite, Colonel Sandherr, would probably have led a blunt mind like Lieutenant Henry's to construe the slightest hint from above of the desirability of killing off the Dreyfus agitation into an order to do so by any means.

Conspiracy Against Jews.

Colonel Sandherr, who was then suffering from an incipient paralysis, seems to have been the head of a general conspiracy to hunt Jewish officers out of the French army. Dreyfus, a man of haughty demeanor, but of vast strategic knowledge would naturally be selected as a victim of these machinations.

It is asserted that Colonel Sandherr's last days were haunted by a fear amounting to terror, lest the illegal and flippant nature of the evidence upon which Captain Dreyfus was condemned should be revealed and weaken the prestige of the intelligence department and that he enjoined upon Henry, his subordinate, to guard the department's traditions at all cost.

Connivance of Authorities.

The carelessness of the authorities in allowing Henry to have a razor and in not watching him is generally interpreted as connivance and perhaps, as persuasion, since officers under arrest and likely to be condemned, should, according to military regulations, be constantly watched, while Lieutenant Henry was left hours alone and allowed to lock the door on each side. If there were persuasion, it is not likely to have been difficult. Had Henry been expelled from the army both himself and wife would have lost all pension rights. As it is the widow becomes entitled to a handsome pension.

This seems a more likely motive than the explanation based upon the alleged incoherent letter he left behind, stating that he had lost his reason.

Having died uncondemned, he remains entitled to military honors but his brother will take the body to Pougy, near Chalons, where it will be buried on Saturday with the strictest privacy.

Army Changes.

Several officers of the general staff, it is said tonight, have asked to be sent back to their regiments. General Renouard, the new chief of staff, is understood to have a free hand and to be at liberty to replace all the staff officers if he sees fit. It is expected that he will resort to a process of purification.

The government's position is most unhappy. Notices of interpellations in the chamber of deputies multiply. President Faure is censured for leaving Paris at such a critical moment. Great efforts are being made to get the signatures of a majority of the deputies which is a necessary preliminary to the convocation of the chamber.

The movement in favor of a revision in the Dreyfus case is growing by leaps and bounds. Considering recent events Major Count Walsin Esterhazy retains an amazingly cool attitude.

In the course of an interview yesterday he expressed astonishment that Lieutenant Colonel Henry was allowed to have a razor. Henry's death was regrettable, "because, doubtless, he had other revelations to make."

Count Esterhazy intends to appeal against his enforced retirement from active service in the army.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROADERS.

National Convention in Cleveland Next Week.

Cincinnati, Aug. 30.—The middle of the road Populists will hold a national convention here next week beginning at 10 a. m. Monday. Soon after the call for this convention was originally issued, was was withdrawn and there have been conflicting reports as to whether the convention would be held. Joe A. Parker of Louisville, secretary of the National Reform Press association, who was here today, representing Chairman Milton Park of Dallas, Tex. and other leaders, has just returned from Texas where he was conferring with National Chairman Park and he engaged the Lyceum today for the convention next week. The Lyceum adjoins Music hall, where the national encampment of the G. A. R. will be held. While the middle of the road Populists want a general conference before the congressional elections are held the convention is called for next week because of the very low rates on the railroads that can be had next week to Cincinnati and the fact that many members of the G. A. R. from the western states who will be here then insisted on having a conference at least, even if the delegate convention should have been called off. Among those who will be in attendance are Thomas Watson, Ignatius Donnelly, Frank Burkett and Wharton Barker.

Shafter is Through Fighting.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 2.—General Shafter declines to enter into any controversy, he says, with Dr. Senn in regard to yellow fever among the soldiers at Santiago and as he was slightly indisposed today, denied himself to interviewers.

[illegible]

An Enthusiastic State Convention Held at Dubuque.

SENATOR ALLISON CHAIRMAN.

He Paid High Tribute to the National and State Administrations and Declared that National Questions Would Continue to be Dealt With Wisely and Patriotically.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 1.—The Republican state convention met today with an average attendance, and the greatest enthusiasm. Senators Allison and Gear, Congressmen Henderson, Dolliver, Cousins, Lacey, Hepburn, Updegraff, Grosvenor, Shaw and ex-Governor Drake were on the stage and each was given a warm reception.

Before the convention district caucuses were held and members of the various committees selected. In the Fourth district only was there any serious rupture. Here the Blythe and Updegraff forces contested for committeeman, the congressman losing at every point.

The convention hall was a mass of flags and sentiment patriotic in proportion. Singing of the "Battle of Manila" created immense enthusiasm.

Major Lacey, temporary chairman, was given an ovation. His speech was well received and punctuated with applause.

A recess was taken when Mr. Lacey concluded. This afternoon Senator Allison was chosen permanent chairman. There was much cheering when the senator arose, the demonstration exceeding that of any before. The senator said in part:

"Two years this fall we elected Hon. William McKinley as president, (long continued applause); I have heard of no man in this state who regrets that casting. The affairs of this country of ours during these two years have been managed by him and his cabinet with a fidelity, and with a single purpose of patriotic efforts in a way to fully meet the approbation of the American people. We have seen what I have never seen before in a long service of my country, the senate and house during the last session of congress giving the unanimous support of the representatives of the country to this great and good man and his administration. We have trusted the president and his advisers. We have trusted the congress of the United States in this emergency and they have met every requirement, with a patriotism that should receive the thanks of the country. By the protocol of August 12 a war has been suspended and the results of that war in part achieved; and we have selected through our great president the commissioners who are to deal with the remaining questions of the war. As these questions have been dealt with in the past, they will be dealt with in the future, wisely and patriotically for the interests of the 75 millions of people of this country."

Senator Allison concluded with a high tribute to Governor Shaw and the state administration.

Nominations were then taken up. George Dobson, Polk county, for secretary of state, and John Herriott, Guthrie, for treasurer, were nominated by acclamation.

For auditor, Frank F. Merriam, Delaware county; W. S. Allen, Van Buren, and E. J. Hartshorn, Palo Alto, were named. The first ballot resulted in the choice of Merriam, who received 818, Allen 183, Hartshorn 219.

For attorney general, Milton Reilly of Johnson county, was nominated on the first ballot. Sims of Pottawattomie and Temple of Clark, were the other candidates. The big fight was on railroad commissioner for the full term. J. U. Sammis of Plymouth county, Welcome Mowery of Tama, A. F. Collman of Adams and W. B. Parker of Boone, were nominated. Mowery won on the first ballot, his vote being 679½. For the short term railroad commissioner David J. Palmer of Washington county, was nominated by acclamation. The other officers nominated were by acclamation as follows: C. T. Jones, of Washington county, clerk of the supreme court; Horace A. Deemer of Montgomery county, judge of the supreme court, B. I. Salinger of Carroll county, representative. Charles T. Hancock of Dubuque was elected chairman of the state committee.

The Platform.

The platform was then read and adopted. It is in part as follows:

"We congratulate the country upon the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley and we regard the measures and policies thereof as the correct expression of Republican statesmen, and especially do we commend his course during the war with Spain, his wisdom and forbearance in seeking a peaceable solution of the Cuban question before resorting to arms, while at the same time prudently preparing for war, and when circumstances finally made armed intervention necessary, his vigor and energy in the prosecution of the war. The experience of the past two years has fully approved the gold standard policy of the Republican party as declared by the national convention of 1896. We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation. The monetary standard of this country and the commercial world is gold. The permanence of this standard must be assured by congressional legislation giving to it a validity and vitality of public law. All other money must be kept at a parity with gold. Our money, like our institutions, should be maintained equal to the best in the world. On this plank we invite the support of all voters who desire honesty and stability in business affairs and an immediate and permanent settlement of the question of the standard of value."

The policies of reciprocity and protection are reaffirmed and such changes in the present revenue law as experience may from time to time dictate or changed condition demand, are commended.

The platform continues:

"We favor the upbuilding of the American marine, the speedy construction of the Nicaraguan canal, the securing of naval and coaling stations and the protection of alien rights in every quarter of the world with an adequate navy."

Another clause of the platform says:

"It is due to the cause of humanity and civilization for which the war was fought, that no people who have in consequence thereof been freed from prosecution shall, with the consent or through the indifference of the United States, be returned to such oppression or permitted to lapse into barbarism."

The army and navy are congratulated, and the state administration is heartily endorsed.

The convention adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Gold from St. Michael.

Seattle, Aug. 30.—The steamer Roanoke arrived from St. Michael today with 450 passengers and a large amount of gold dust. Four miners had $21,000 stolen from them at St. Michael and when the steamer arrived here the passengers were not allowed to land for several hours, while a search was made for the missing gold. It has not yet been found.

The amount of gold on the Roanoke is estimated at $3,000,000. Of this amount $2,000,000 belongs to the North American Trading and Transportation company and $250,000 to the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Colorado Springs—One Day Only, THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

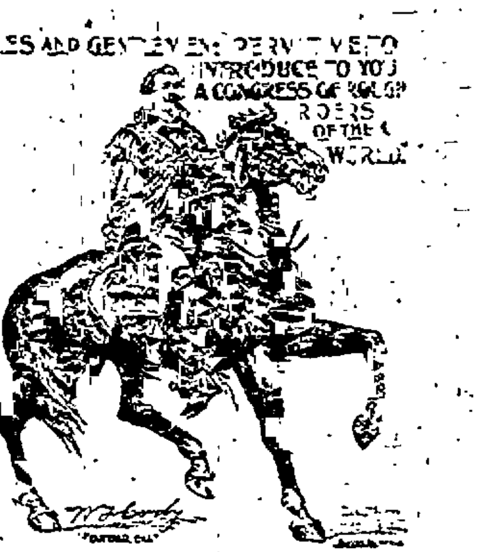
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 8 P. M. RAIN OR SHINE:

The Show of Shows. Bigger and Better Than Ever. The One Show That Means Something.

[illegible]

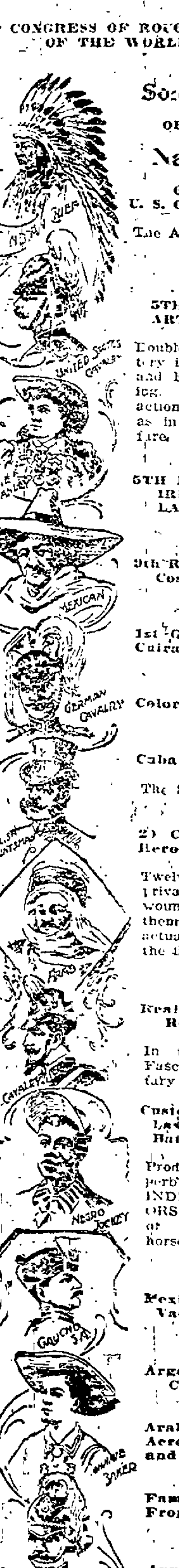
"It is somebody's crime if all the children do not see it."—The Great Editor, Murat Halstead.

BUFFALO BILL'S


LADIES AND GENTLEMEN PERMIT ME TO INTRODUCE TO YOU A CONGRESS OF ROUGH RIDERS OF THE WORLD.

WILD WEST

AND CONGRESS OF ROUGH RIDERS OF THE WORLD.



Soldiers OF ALL Nations

6TH U. S. CAVALRY,

The Army's Finest Riders.

5TH U. S. ARTILLERY

Double Light Battery in Field Drill and Expert Driving. Artillery in action, the same as in actual warfare.

5TH ROYAL IRISH LANCERS.

9th Russian Cossacks.

1st German Cuirassiers.

Color Guard OF Cuba Libre.

The Single Starred Flag of

21 Cuban Heroes

Twelve officers and privates whose wounds prevent them from doing actual service in the field.

Realism Realized

In the Historic, Fascinating Military Spectacle.

Custer's Last Battle

Produced with superb scenery. 100 INDIAN WARRIORS and hundreds of soldiers and horses.

Mexican Vaqueros

Argentina Gauchos.

Arabian Acrobats and Horsemen.

Famous Frontier Girls.

Annie Oakley, Johnny Baker,

Mistress and Master of Markmanship.

Many New and All the Old Thrilling Features.

A Carnival of

EXCITEMENT AND FUN.

All Under Command of

Col. W. F. Cody

(Buffalo Bill.) Who will positively take part in every exhibition.

In the Morning at 9:30 there will be a

Grand Free Street Parade.

Prices 50c, Children 25c.

NUMBERED COUPON, Actually Reserved Seats, will be sold on the day of exhibition at Robinson's drug store, corner Tejon and Pike's Peak avenue.

[illegible]

Taken From the Very Conservative London Mining Journal.

COLORADO MINING INTERESTS—DELUSIONS OF THE KLONDIKE

Now that the War with Spain is Over It Is Deserving of a Good Share of Attention.

Few Doubts are Entertained that the Richness of the District is Exaggerated.

In a recent issue the London Mining Journal published two interesting editorials which are here reproduced side by side:

The mining industry of Colorado has progressed in recent years in a very striking manner. The state now enjoys the distinction of being at the head of all the gold-producing states of the Union, having last year [illegible] from California, which [illegible]. According to the report of the [illegible] of mines, the output of gold in 1897 was [illegible] [illegible]

Now that the war with Spain is over, and [illegible] relations have been established between [illegible] and the United States, [illegible] of the Atlantic, it seems to us that the gold mining industry of Colorado is deserving of a good share of attention. [illegible] local being to [illegible] persons interested with [illegible] of the geological surroundings, vein formation and ore deposition of the various districts, so stated that without technical knowledge they can, on reading, [illegible] arrive at [illegible] conclusions." A perusal of the whole report bears out the presumption of increased activity implied by the figures of production. Last year saw numerous discoveries of auriferous ground, the successful reopening of mines abandoned years ago, when it was not possible to obtain such satisfactory results as at present from the machinery in use, the erection of new mills and an increase of the capacity of mills already in existence. Investigations have shown that only a comparatively small proportion of the gold-bearing area of the state has been exploited, and it is to these undeveloped districts, quite as much as to those already worked, that British capitalists should devote their energies. On the whole we are inclined to think the undeveloped or partially developed districts the more promising, of course, with the exercise of a reasonable degree of care in the selection of properties. We doubt, for instance, if many of the really valuable mines of the Cripple Creek neighborhood are to be picked up by English capital at a fair price; but in the same county are several other mining localities—Morris Range, West Creek, Woodland Park, Florissant, Manitou, Turkey Creek, and Cheyenne Canon—all of which possess merit, though overshadowed by the more brilliant neighbor to whom the majority of eyes are now turned. In the whole county there were at the end of last year 21,301 lode claims and 503 placer claims. As many as 735 mines and prospects were actively developed, and 5,788 miners were engaged. Of course, Cripple Creek is absorbing. Its permanency as a mining district is now beyond question and we learn that in the 12 months under review the district was the scene of much excitement and work. Several regular producers were added, and the commissioner tells us that "more may be expected each succeeding year." It would not be possible, in the space at our disposal, to detail the prospects of each individual county of the state. Those who desire full information on this point should provide themselves with a copy of the report, which may, no doubt, be obtained by those who have a genuine interest in the gold mines of Colorado from the commissioner of mines, Denver. But Gilpin county is deserving of special consideration. Though the smallest in area, it is one of the most important in the state, being mineral bearing over practically its whole area, and boasting of as many as 23 distinct mining districts. "While all these districts have proved more or less productive," says Mr. Lee, "a notable feature has been the comparative small area to which systematic mining operations have been confined [illegible] within the past few years, and the large amount of practically undeveloped territory still within the county borders. Through the discovery of new and the revival of old properties, the year 1897 was one of the most prosperous in the life of the 'Little Kingdom of Gilpin.'" Clear Creek is another county which is doing well now, and from which better things are anticipated in the near future. The same remark applies with equal force to a dozen or more others, including Chaffee, Boulder, Lake, Ouray, San Juan, Summit, Hinsdale, Park and Pitkin counties. Altogether, as we have hinted above, the auriferous resources of Colorado are deserving of much more attention than they have received at the hands of British capitalists.

We think no apology is needed for once more referring critically to the subject of Klondike and the Yukon, for it is a subject whose interest is not of the past, and which is of paramount importance at the present, and will undoubtedly be of the immediate future. [illegible]

[illegible] Alaska, is proof that the Klondyke [illegible] [illegible] Everywhere is activity, and such [illegible] can be found only in a [illegible] station for a mining country as [illegible] as that which [illegible] the Yukon river. For purposes of [illegible] no better place could possibly be [illegible] St. Michael's [illegible]

[illegible] without limit. The [illegible] however, [illegible] of all [illegible]. The exact figures will of course never be known, but from [illegible] prospects and the best information obtainable from mine owners, the total output is between [illegible] and [illegible]. At the moment between [illegible] have been carried down the Yukon river to St. Michael's and [illegible] the remainder will be brought out [illegible] within the next few weeks. It is well to have an independent testimony to the [illegible] and it is to be earnestly hoped that the truer figures will soon become widely known [illegible]. Bonanza creek has a few very rich claims, those at the upper portion of the gulch. The middle claims are good, and in any other country would be considered rich. From claim No. 8 below [illegible] to numbers in the '30s below [illegible] practically nothing has been found. In the [illegible] below Discovery claim there are perhaps a half dozen good claims, and from there to the mouth of the creek nothing of importance has developed. Eldorado creek is still the richest known in the world, and from its mouth almost to the head was [illegible] very rich. These two creeks are the ones which caused the rush or stampede to the Yukon river districts. This season's prospecting has developed Dominion creek, so it is believed by claim owners to be almost as rich as Bonanza creek. Bottoms of Hunker, Sulphur and Bear creeks have given promising prospects, and aside from these no finds of any importance whatever have been made. For reasons which follow it is very safe to predict that no other finds will ever be reported in the British Northwest territory, unless they are discovered through accident, and are exceptionally rich." The remainder of the letter is taken up with a discussion of the mining laws, which, he says, are very onerous to the prospector and claim owner. He makes special reference to the excessive royalty on gross profits, but as this subject is also dealt with this week by our British Columbian correspondent, it is unnecessary to quote further from his letter. Suffice it to say that these are all additional drawbacks, apart from the climate, the dearness and the limited supply of food, and other terrible disadvantages which would at once influence the judgment of any ordinary reasonable man. With all this accumulating and reliable testimony before us we can have few doubts that the richness of the Klondyke is exaggerated, and, as for investors, they have ample evidence before them to counsel discernment when the opportunity arrives for its display.

The O. B. Finn lease on the main workings of the Morning Glory, which commenced work last week, is sinking the shaft an additional hundred feet from the present depth of 400 feet. A winze is being sunk from the 400-foot level. Both it and the drift are in ore, but no shipments have yet been made.

EXCHANGE.

The Day's Business at the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 5.—The week's business at the Mining Stock association closed as it opened with a very active call and with prices making an excellent showing. Another comparison of values will be interesting at this time. The advance in prices and their effect on total values was given in this column some weeks ago, and are now again presented having been brought up to date. The figures in the first column represent the total values figured on the capitalization of the company from August 8 up to the present date. These are the same companies as were reported upon before and the [illegible] will be found to be quite [illegible].

Company.	Cap.	Aug. 8.	Sept. 3.	Gain.
Elkton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isabella	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jack Pot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Anaconda	30	35	
Cripple C. Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Elkton Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
El Paso	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Favorite	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fl. Hill Rose	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Gold and Globe	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Gold Crater	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Golden Fleece	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Isabella	23½	24	
Jack Pot	30½	[illegible]	
Lillie	1.19	1.20	
Moto	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mt. Le Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Moon Anchor	1.16	1.17	
Pharmacist	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Prince Albert	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Specimen	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Theresa	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Work	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Prospects.

Altenora	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Anaconda	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Bob Lee	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Creede and C. C. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Currency	[illegible]	[illegible]	
C. O. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Croesus	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Comet	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Des Moines	2	2¼	
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fanny Rawlings	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Findley	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Gold Hope	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Hayden Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ida May	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lexington	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Magnet Rock	1¾	2	
Mount Rosa	18½	[illegible]	
Marion Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Nob Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	
New Haven	2¼	[illegible]	
Oriole	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Pilgrim Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Silver Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Trachyte	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Separate Sales.

MINES:—Cripple Creek Consolidated, 1,500 at 8¼, 1,000 at 8⅛, 500 at 8¼; Elkton, 500 at $1.16, 500 at $1.15¾; El Paso, 1,000 at 12¼, 1,500 at 12⅛, 12,000 at 12, [illegible] 2,000 at [illegible], 1,000 at 12½; Gold and Globe, [illegible] at 2 and 1,000 at 2⅛; Isabella, 1,000 at 23⅞, 7,000 at 24; Jack Pot, 5,000 at 30¼, 1,500 at 30½; Lillie 200 at $1.19½. Matoa, 1,000 at 30½, 1,000 at 31, 2,000 at 32, 6,000 at 32¼, 500 at 31, 2,500 at 32, 500 at 32½, 500 at 32; 2,000 at 2; Moon-Anchor 500 at $1.16⅝, 2,200 at $1.17; Pharmacist, 2,000 at 5¼, 1,000 at 5½; Portland, 500 at $1.31½, 2,000 at $1.32, 500 at $1.32; Specimen, 2,000 at 5¼; Theresa, 5,000 at 7½; Union, 1,000 at 16½, 3,000 at 16⅝, 6,000 at 17, 1,000 at 17¼, 2,500 at 17¼, 1,000 at 17⅛; Work, 7,000 at 8¼.

PROSPECTS:—Croesus, 5,000 at $1.40 per 1,000; Des Moines 1,000 at 2; Fanny Rawlings, 775 at 10, 1,700 at 11, 3,000 at 12, 1,000 at 12¼, 500 at 12⅛; Findley 7,000 at 8, 5,000 at 9; Hayden Gold, 72,000 at $7 per 1,000; Magnet Rock, 3,000 at 2, Marion Gold, 1,000 at $3 per 1,000; Mt. Rosa 500 at 18½; New Haven 1,000 at 2½; Trachyte 20,000 at 2¾.

UNLISTED:—Columbine-Victor 1,200 at 18, Arcadia Consolidated 7,000 at 1¾, Buckhorn 5,000 at 2½; Flower of the West 8,000 at 1¼; Independence 5,000 at 68, 10,000 at 69½, 500 at 69¾, 1,500 at 70; Kimberly 5,000 at 3⅛; Emma Aimee 1,000 at $6.50 per 1,000; Golden Eagle 1,000 at 1⅞; Mt. Beauty 25,000 at 2, 5,000 at 2⅛; Princess Gold 2,000 at 3½; Reno 1,000 at 1⅞, 1,000 at 2, Wheel of Fortune 5,000 at $4 per 1,000; Silver State 10,000 at $5 per 1,000; Republic 3,000 at 4; Ben Hur 7,000 at 5⅛, 4,000 at 5¾, 10,000 at 5⅞, 15,000 at 6, 1,000 at 6¼, 6,600 at 6½, 4,000 at 6⅝, 3,000 at 6¾; Rattler 2,000 at 2½; Henrietta 5,000 at $2 per 1,000; American Consolidated 2,000 at 2⅛, 5,000 at 2⅛; Granite Hill 5,000 at 2¼; Sacramento 1,000 at 4, 10,000 at 4¼; Blue Bell 3,000 at 3¼; Copper Mountain 4,000 at 2, and 1,000 at 2¼; Gold Coin 1,100 at $1.50; Pinnacle 5,000 at 1.

Thursday, September 1, 1898.

Argentum J.	19¾	20½	500
Anaconda	30	35	...
Cripple C. Con.	8¼	8¼	2,000
Elkton Con.	1.17½	1.15¾	1800
El Paso	11	12½	7100
Favorite	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Franklin Rose	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Colorado Globe	1¾	2	...
Gold Crater	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Isabella	[illegible]	8	[illegible]
Isabella	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jack Pot	[illegible]	9	11,000
Lillie	1.21	1.21	[illegible]
Matoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Le Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon Anchor	[illegible]	1.15⅝	[illegible]
Pharmacist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	1.30	1.32½	[illegible]
Prince Albert	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Specimen	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Theresa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Work	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Prospects.

[illegible]

[illegible], September 2, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anaconda	30	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Elkton Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fl. Hill Rose	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Gold Crater	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Gold and Globe	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Golden Fleece	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Isabella	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jack Pot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lillie	[illegible]	1.20	[illegible]
Matoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Le Gibson	[illegible]	21	[illegible]
Moon Anchor	[illegible]	1.17	[illegible]
Pharmacist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	1.30	1.31	[illegible]
Prince Albert	2	[illegible]	
Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Specimen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Theresa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Work	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Prospects.

Altamont	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Alamo	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Banner Gold	[illegible]	1	
Bob Lee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Creede and C. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Currency	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. O. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Croesus	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fanny Rawlings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Findley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Hope	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Hayden Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ida May	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lexington	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Magnet Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mount Rosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nob Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	
New Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Oriole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pilgrim Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trachyte	[illegible]	2	[illegible]

Separate Sales.

MINES:—Argentum-Juniata, [illegible] [illegible]

PROSPECTS—Bob Lee, 8,000 at $5 per 1,000, Currency, 500 at 3, 5,000 at 3¼; 10,000 at 3⅞, 13,500 at 4. Des Moines 1,000 at 2; Fanny Rawlings, 6,200 at 28, 500 at 28¼, 500 at 29, 500 at 29⅛, 500 at 29¼; Franklin, [illegible] at $5 per 1,000, 1,000 at $5.50 per 1,000, 1,000 at $6 per 1,000; Findley, 2,000 at 9, Hayden Gold, 10,000 at $7 per 1,000; Magnet Rock, 17,000 at 2, 71 at 1½; Mt. Rosa, 500 at 18; Oriole, 18,000 at 1¼; Pilgrim Consolidated, 3,000 at 3, 1,000 at 2½, 1,000 at 1; 1,000 at 4¼, 1,000 at 1½; Silver, 10,000 at $5 per 1,000; Trachyte, 500 at 3¼, 3,000 at 2¾.

UNLISTED—Gold King, 2,000 at 60½; Granite Hill, 5,000 at 2¼; Republic 6,000 at 4; Golden Eagle, 2,000 at 1⅞, Anchoria-Leland, 100 at 85, 100 at 85½; Mtn. Beauty, 1,000 at 2¼; Goldstone, 12,500 at $6 per 1,000; Columbine-Victor, 6,000 at 18; Buckhorn, 2,000 at 2⅜, 5,000 at 2½, 2,000 at 2⅝; Aola, 3,000 at 1⅛; Arcadia Con., 500 at 1½, 2,000 at 1¾; C. K. and N., 5,000 at $6 per 1,000, 2,000 at $7 per 1,000; Colfax, 3,000 at 1¼; Enola, 2,500 at 3; Kimberly, 6,000 at 3; Battle Mountain, 1,000 at 36; Colorado City and Manitou, 5,000 at 2¼, 1,000 at 2½; Keystone, 8,000 at 5, 1,000 at 5⅛; Magna Charta, 8,000 at 2, Monarch, 3,000 at 2⅜, 3,000 at 2⅜; Pappoose, 1,500 at 1¼, 1,000 at 1⅜; Ramona, 3,000 at 2, Rattler, 1,000 at 2⅝; Blue Bell, 1,000 at 2½; Golden Age, 1,000 at $6.50 per 1,000; Sacramento, 24,000 at 4¼; Squaw Mountain, 1,000 at 1½, 2,000 at 1⅝; Ben Hur, 500 at 1¾, 5,000 at 5, 5,000 at 5⅛, 4,000 at 5¼, 5,000 at 5½; Independence T. and M., 25,000 at 71; Flower of the West, 1,000 at 1¼, Princess Gold, 2,000 at 3½.

[illegible]

Increase in the Business of the Mining Exchange.

The Growth of the Business Has Been So Gradual and So Quiet That Few Realize That As Much Money Is Now Being Handled As During the Boom Three Years Ago—But Conditions Have Improved and It Is Now All in the Stocks of Companies of Developed Properties.

[illegible] interest now being centered in the mining stock market and there being [illegible] of the Gazette [illegible] of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association on [illegible] for details. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] amount of cash which passed through the clearing house on Saturday was [illegible] than on any other day since the clearing house was established. [illegible] [illegible] making money [illegible] prosperous. [illegible] benefit [illegible] never worthy of a [illegible] and legitimate [illegible] better." [illegible] the [illegible] of the bankers [illegible] You [illegible] our people are [illegible] [illegible]

CHESAPEAKE STRIKE.

A Clear Creek Mine In Which Local Capital Is Largely Interested.

In a private letter to a friend it is learned that Harry Preston, manager of the Chesapeake Consolidated Mines company in Clear Creek county, has struck in the Chesapeake tunnel ore which assays [illegible] several thousand per ton. All the men [illegible] specimens of the ore, showing free gold as large as pin heads. The ore is said by old miners to be equal to anything ever struck in Clear Creek county. Mr. Preston resigned a responsible position a year ago with the Telegraph [illegible] to take the complete management of this property, in which he is largely interested, together with several Colorado Springs men, backed by eastern capitalists.

The strike is no doubt made at the junction of the Curfew and American, two of the largest veins on Chesapeake mountain. A shaft was sunk about 6 months ago on the Curfew to a distance of 125 feet, at which point a small streak of ore was assayed as high as $14,000 per ton, but on account of the immense flow of water it was thought best by the management of the Chesapeake company to abandon the shaft and drive a tunnel to cut the vein at a depth of 700 feet, and a year ago the tunnel was started and at the present time is in about 900 feet.

TWO FINE PROPERTIES.

Independence and Half Moon Making Excellent Showing and Have Fine Prospects.

Special to the Gazette:

Cripple Creek, Sept. 1.—The Independence shipped last month 1,200 tons of ore valued at $75 on the average, or of a gross valuation of $90,000. This ore is almost all from the development work in the mine. The Independence people expect to become among the heaviest shippers this month as their preparatory work is all done, the ore bins are practically completed and the Midland Terminal side tracks are practically completed to the property. The rich vein at the 800 foot level of the Portland has taken a dip and it is expected will be found in the Independence workings.

The Carl Johnson lease on the Half Moon has struck richer ore within the last few days than ever before and it is expected that the rock will prove still richer.

Carl Johnson has let a contract for another 100 feet of sinking on his lease on the Half Moon. He expects to find richer ore in this development work than he has ever struck yet since the floor of the present drift, at 430 feet, is wider and richer than before. Last month this property sent out 1,200 tons averaging $50 and aggregating a valuation of $60,000.

MINERAL SURVEYS.

Approved by the United States Surveyor General for Colorado, for Week Ending August 27, 1898.

12621, A. and B., Leadville—Keystone, Metallic, Accident, Shiloh, Hull's Eye, Retort, Wyoming, Interior, Great View, Climax and Mermaid lodes and the Keystone millsite.

12672, Leadville—Mountaineer and Mountaineer No. 1.

[illegible], Denver—Sweet Home.

[illegible], Leadville—Crown Point.

[illegible], Denver—Empress.

[illegible], Leadville—Little Ed.

[illegible], Denver—Belle Creole.

[illegible], Denver—Iowa.

[illegible], Montrose—Green Mountain.

[illegible], Denver—Monster.

Amended Work.

10616, Pueblo—Elmer, Bordeaux, Uva and Dead Rabbit.

[illegible], Pueblo—Silent Friend, Bright Morning and Bennett T.

[illegible] Amended, Pueblo—Mother, Gettysburg, Red Cloud and Apparatus.

[illegible] Amended, [illegible], Bull Domingo, Old Hundred, [illegible] Rock, Penny Davenport, [illegible] Little Cyclone [illegible] King No. 2.

[illegible] Boomer and [illegible]

[illegible] $500 Recorded.

[illegible]

[illegible] PLACERS.

Gold Showing in Kemp Placer—The Village Belle and Other Promising Prospects.

[illegible] Eldora [illegible] Superintendent Mr. T. [illegible], a placer miner of many years' experience and an established reputation.

Mr. Frauerbaugh at once went to work devising the way for taking out the coarse gold and nuggets laid away in bedrock. Preparatory work has been going on all spring and summer, and today the big water wheel will be set in motion and dirt shoveled into the sluice boxes.

A [illegible] has been sunk to bedrock, and 1,200 feet of flume have been built and laid. The flume leaves the creek at Seventh street and runs to the big water wheel on Third street.

An eight-inch Cornish pump has been set. This pump is of the latest improved pattern and has a capacity of 40 gallons per minute.

The finishing touches were yesterday put upon the big water wheel. This wheel is 30 feet in diameter, is four feet in the breast and has 14-inch cups.

Today the machinery will be set in motion and another source of revenue added to the camp.

Mr. Kemp and his associates will doubtless reap rich profits from these placers, as it has been demonstrated that there is plenty of gold in the dirt, and Mr. Frauerbaugh knows how to get it out.

Eldora may well feel proud of the work that is being done on these placers. It not only adds to our pay rolls, but will also add to our output of precious minerals.

One of the finest prospects opened up in this district is the Amy Paul mining lode, situated on Guinn mountain, near Lost Lake. It is a fluorine proposition, and so far as reported the only one discovered in this camp. It is being worked by a tunnel which is now in about 80 feet. The vein matter is 12 inches wide, and recent assays show its lowest value to be $225 and the highest $14,000.

This property is owned by J. C. Coete. A sample of the ore can be seen at the office of the Sammis Investment company.

Billy Warner and others have purchased the Helen W. property situated in the eastern slope of Bryan mountain, just south of Kendall's saw mill. It is being worked by a 30-foot shaft. The shaft is now being timbered and a shaft house will be commenced next week.

This is the third property that these same parties have purchased in the last 30 days.

They have just let a contract to sink the shaft on the Upper Ten 100 feet.

They have also just completed a shaft house and have nine men at work on the Pete Stuff.

Walter B. Janness, manager of the Village Belle mine at Eldora, has been in Denver a few days, waiting for the returns from eight tons of ore, the result of one week's development on the property. The shipment has fully sustained the good record heretofore made by this property. The entire shipment yielded $1,[illegible], an average of $260 to the ton. A small quantity of first-class ore ran above 55 ounces gold to the ton. The second class gave seven ounces and the third class six ounces. The mine is looking well and is being rapidly put in shape for an increase in production.

Work is being pushed on the Golden Fleece.

A rich strike was made Thursday in the Columbine.

The Nancy Hanks has six men at work taking out fine ore.

Jack Morning has struck a four-foot vein of sylvanite on the east end of Eldorado mountain.

Russell, Wilcox and Wilkins have opened up a big vein on the north side of Bryan mountain.

Don Elliott has made a rich strike in the John Hancock, on Hematite mountain, which pans free gold.

A two-feet vein of ore has been encountered in the Cold Spring, northeast of the town of Eldora, that yields from $18 to $25 in gold per ton for the entire width of the vein. Specimen assays have run as high as $130. The property is worked by a tunnel, now 60 feet long.

The John Hancock on Hematite mountain has uncovered a vein of free gold ore that runs high, every panning showing a fine streak of colors.

The new shaft house of the Golden Fleece has been completed, the machinery has been installed and is working smoothly and the work is being pushed. The shaft is located 100 feet west of the Mogul tunnel and is now 50 feet deep. A drift is being extended southeast under the Mogul tunnel from the body of the shaft, and has opened a vein of high grade material that is now being sacked for shipment.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Tuesday, August 30th, 1898, at 1 o'clock p. m., to cover costs of pasturage one sorrel mule, 8 years old, crop off both ears, weight 900 pounds. Wm. H. Tucker, Chico Basin, Colo.

[illegible]

Great book on Cuba! The whole truth by the one man who can tell it all. No other book ever sold so rapidly. Over 500 pages. Magnificent new illustrations.

AGENTS WANTED

Wherever there is a roof in all America at least one copy of Gen. Lee's book can be sold beneath it. Many agents average over 25 orders per day. Most liberal terms. 20 days credit. Prices low. Freight paid. Send for terms and territory.

F. M. Smith & Co., St. Louis.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of alias execution issued out of the clerk's office of the county court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of two hundred eighty-seven and 87-100 dollars ($287.87), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Elizabeth Scarborough, in favor of Exchange National bank, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Elizabeth Scarborough I have levied on the following property, to wit:

One hundred and fifty (150) shares of the capital stock of The Moon-Anchor Gold Mining company, the said shares being evidenced by certificate numbered five hundred sixty-nine (569), and standing on the books of said company in the name of Elizabeth Scarborough.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, the above described property, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the sheriff's office in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 19th day of August, 1898. W. S. Boynton,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
By W. L. Cook, Under Sheriff.
Date of first publication Aug. 20, 1898.
Date of last publication Sept. 6, 1898.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the County Court.
Emma J. Clark, plaintiff, versus John A. Clark, defendant, Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, to John A. Clark, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the county court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within thirty days after the service hereof, if served within the state of Colorado or by publication, or if served out of the state of Colorado, within fifty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or said action may be regularly set for trial the same as though such appearance had been made and issue had been joined on such complaint.

The said action is brought by plaintiff to obtain a decree of divorce, dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the ground of non-support, as will more fully appear from complaint in said action to which reference is here made and a copy of which is hereto attached.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs,
(Seal.) in said county, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1898.
Clay H. White, Clerk.
By H. M. Mason, Deputy.
James Owens, Attorney.
First publication Aug. 16, 1898.
Last publication Sept. 6, 1898.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the County Court.
W. P. Seeds and A. E. Parker, partners as Seeds & Parker, plaintiffs, versus L. H. Jewel, defendant, Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, to L. H. Jewell, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the county court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the above named plaintiffs to recover a judgment against you for the sum of $125.80 with interest thereon at 8 per cent. per annum from this date, and for costs of suit, for and on account of services rendered by plaintiffs to defendant at his request, and for use of telephone furnished to defendant at his request; as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action, to which reference is here made and a copy of which is hereto attached.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said complainant will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs,
(Seal.) in said county, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1898.
Clay H. White, Clerk.
By H. M. Mason, Deputy.
Seeds & Parker, Cripple Creek, Colo.
First publication Aug. 16, 1898.
Last publication Sept. 6, 1898.

Notice of Dissolution of Corporation.

To all Whom It May Concern,

Whereas, at a meeting of the stockholders of The Cheyenne Planing Mill company, a corporation, held on the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1898, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of said company, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, upon a vote of the entire capital stock of said corporation, said meeting having been called for the purpose of considering the propriety of dissolving such corporation, a dissolution of said corporation was ordered; and

Whereas, the president and secretary of said corporation were instructed and directed to make and sign a notice of dissolution of said corporation, under the corporate seal thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that said The Cheyenne Planing Mill company, corporation, has been, and hereby is, dissolved.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of said corporation to be hereto affixed, this 23rd day of August, A. D. 1898.
(Seal)
S. P. Duff, President.
Attest:
Verney Johnson, Secretary.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James M. Willcox, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of James M. Willcox, late of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased, hereby gives notice that the will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the September term, on the first Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 2d day of August, A. D. 1898.
James M. Willcox, Executor.